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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 004 7 January 1987

ALBANIA

Alia Delivers New Year Greeting to Pioneers [ZERI I POPULLIT 30 Dec] B 1
AWP Paper Critiques Western European Defense [Murati in ZERI I POPULLIT 27 Dec] B 2
Kondi, Leaders Attend Tirana Aktiv Meeting B 3

BULGARIA

Zhivkov's New Year Address Reviews Progress, Tasks [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Jan] C 1
Government Holds Conference on Industrial Safety [TRUD 25 Dec] C 3
Data on 1987 Building Projects Published C 4
Doynov Chairs Economic Council Meeting C 4
Government, Party Meet on Automation, Computers C 5
Joint Timber Production With USSR Reviewed [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Dec] C 5
Briefs: New Ambassador to Netherlands; New Ambassador to Japan; New Ambassador to Bangladesh; New Television Monitors C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charter 77 Issues Document on Anniversary [AFP] D 1
Members Detained, Observed [AFP] D 2
CTK Reports Gas Explosion at Planning Commission D 3
Jiri Hajek Views East Bloc Reform Prospects [Rome LA REPUBBLICA 19 Dec] D 3
Husak, USSR's Lomakin Discuss Mutual Ties D 6
Stefanak Receives Italian Socialist Group D 6
Hoffmann Receives German Trade Union Delegation D 7
Husak Greets Kim Il-song on Reelection D 7
Leaders Cable Sudanese Chairman on National Day [Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Dec] D 7
Trade Protocol Signed With Laos 23 Dec D 7
TU's Nicaraguan Counterpart Denounce U.S. D 8
Chief Editor of PRAGER VOLKSZEITUNG Decorated [RUDE PRAVO 2 Dec] D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Rights Official Denies Kohl Prison Camp Charge [DPA] E 1
Soviet Forces Group Signs Cooperation Agreement [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Dec] E 1
Honecker Greets DPRK's Kim Il-song on Reelection [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jan] E 1

HUNGARY

Kadar, Losonczi, Others Send Greetings to Cambodia	F 1
Kadar Congratulates Vietnamese Party Leader	F 1
Covernment Spokesman Holds Press Conference	F 1
Losonczi Holds New Year Diplomatic Reception	F 3
Briefs: Banking System Reorganization; Chemical Export Contracts; Polish Trade Agreement; Rabbinical Council Chairman Elected	F 3

POLAND

Wozniak Delivers Third CC Plenum Report [TRYBUNA LUDU 17 Dec]	G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Publishes Third CC Plenum Resolution [20-21 Dec]	G 21
Urban Press Conference on Amnesty, Official Trips	G 27
Politburo Examines Foreign Policy, Party Issues	G 30
Economic Reform Commission Secretariat Meets	G 30
Briefs: Cultural Cooperation With Moscow	G 30

ROMANIA

Article Urges Protection of State Secrets [Andon in ROMANIA LIBERA 25 Dec]	H 1
Investments Aim For 'Intensive-Type Growth'	H 4
Ceausescu Message to 'Arafat on Revolution Day [SCINTEIA 3 Jan]	H 5
Ceausescu Cables Kim Il-song on Reelection [SCINTEIA 31 Dec]	H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY CC 'Reluctant' To Admit Ideological Crisis [Torov in BORBA 27-28 Dec]	I 1
Borba Views Social Movements, 'Political Crisis' [Cicak, 24 Dec]	I 1
TANJUG Cites New U.S. Protectionist Measures	I 3
Foreign Trade Secretary Receives Albanian Envoy	I 4
Briefs: Satellite Station Construction; Sukovic Receives DPRK Ambassador	I 4

ALIA DELIVERS NEW YEAR GREETING TO PIONEERS

AU070932 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Dec 86 p 1

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Greets the Pioneers and Children of Albania"]

[Text] Dear Pioneers of Enver, dear children, dear young friends:

Welcome to this evening celebration organized for you on the threshold of the new year. On this occasion, in the name of the party and all the comrades taking part, I greet you, who have come here from all parts of the country, and all the children and Pioneers of Albania:

Happy New Year, 1987!

The past year has been a year full of labor, victories and joys for the people, a year of progress in every field. You know that the party gathered together for its ninth congress 2 months ago. At this great event, communists and the entire people expressed their determination to follow consistently Enver's road. When you are a little older, you will understand better the historical importance of this continuity, and you will understand better that it is continuity on the road of socialism, continuity on the road to better days, to a flourishing life, and a more prosperous, free and independent homeland.

This year also brought joys and good things to you, children of Albania. Many of you joined kindergarten for the first time, or donned the Pioneer's red scarf. All of you advanced a grade, and gained new knowledge about our lovely language and literature, enriched your knowledge of mathematics and the other sciences, learned more history and geography, music, sport and drawing. All these things increase your love for our homeland, the party, and socialism. Keep this love always ablaze in your hearts and increase it constantly.

The party and the people's power consider the healthy growth, training, and general upbringing of the younger generations a fundamental duty. Our society has never spared any effort, and never will, for you to be happy, for you to learn and become knowledgeable, and to forge you so that you will always be strong and healthy.

You are the future of the nation, and the party places great hopes in you, and relies upon you for its plans. "You count," as one of your beautiful songs has it. You will be talented workers and cooperativists with high yields, engineers on great projects, and the skilled teachers and doctors of the future. The experts and scientists our economy and culture need, and specialists and managers in various fields, will emerge from your ranks. So study and work tirelessly, grow in the lofty upbringing of the party as faithful daughters and sons of the people. Love and respect your teachers and parents, your friends, the homeland and socialism. In this way, you will add to the joys of the party and deserve the glorious title of "Pioneers of Enver."

Once again I wish you a happy New Year, and many more of them.

Of course you will not forget, when you return to your homes and schools, to send our greetings and best wishes to your parents, to your dear brothers and sisters, and to your friends, who, although they are not here, still feel, I am sure, as if they were among us, and celebrating with us.

Long live the party!

Long live the party and all the wonderful children of our country!

AWP PAPER CRITIQUES WESTERN EUROPEAN DEFENSE

AU070915 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Dec 86 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "Atlantic Commitments Threaten the Interests of European Countries"]

[Excerpts] Ever-increasing Atlantic commitments, whether willingly undertaken or not, but always under the pressure of American demands, are observable in the policies of West European members of NATO. This is expressed by a fidelity to American policies, even when they conflict with the national interests of the "allies," and reach the stage of dictating which states they must have relations with, and at what level, as many facts in the scandal of American arms sales to Iran revealed. It is expressed particularly in the growth of new political-military institutions and mechanisms, which set limits on the sovereignty of West European countries in taking important decision on defense issues. Supporters of the Atlantic alliance ["Atllantistet"] enthusiastically greeted the recent creation of a Political Committee for European Security by the organization of the Western European Union.

At its last meeting in Luxembourg, the Western European Union announced the creation of a Political Committee with the task of organizing, planning, and financing an independent European defense system. This European defense system will be aimed particularly at air space, and will also involve a European space defense shield, similar to American space defense. These countries preparations "for a Europe after a Soviet-American bilateral arms agreement" were the political circumstances their foreign and defense ministers presented for this European space shield. According to them, these circumstances demand a greater military, political, and financial commitment on the part of their countries to the Atlantic alliance. Obviously Atlantic strategists are presenting these imaginary circumstances for propaganda purposes, to find a pretext for new arenas for both the nuclear and conventional arms races, into which, alongside the two superpowers, members of their military blocs are entering increasingly deeply. Europe is constantly being filled with weapons, from domestic production and from overseas, and this real development cannot be hidden by the sham disarmament discussions entered upon by the Americans and Soviets, or NATO and the Warsaw Pact. When the United States and the Soviet Union fail to reach an understanding, NATO and its appendages such as the Western European Union declare they are arming to maintain an equilibrium. When they do reach an understanding, they they want to arm for the sake of "independent defense." [passage omitted]

The autonomous European space shield does not operate independently, and is useless in isolation for the defense of European countries. So, it can only exist in the way that has been planned for it, precisely as an element in the American space shield. The integrated system anticipates the expansion and modernization of the whole system of American military bases and strategic centers in Europe, and especially the opening of new bases for telecommunications and airborne radar. The autonomy of the defense system threatens the autonomy and political independence of the allied countries.

America aims to erect a military space system with the Europeans' money, and not to give them fat profits "for the sake of solidarity". It supports the creation of the Political Committee of European Security for precisely this end, to increase and as far as possible justify the new Atlantic commitments of the allies.

This was made clear by the chairman of the Western European Council, Poss, according to whom, "The Western European Union is the European support of NATO, and it considers Atlantic solidarity an essential imperative." It is well known that NATO already has a "European support" in the form of the European defense group. It is not difficult to understand why the Americans have a need for "European support" within the Atlantic alliance. America demands continual military rearmament and the constant political subjection of its allies in every way. This is the content of the alliances, institutions, mechanisms and committees which are created in the name of "Atlantic solidarity." The label of "European defense autonomy" does not conceal the undertaking of dangerous Atlantic commitments. A policy that fills the continent with rockets and space weapons is not a policy that serves European security, and inclusion in the policies of the superpowers and in the arms race cannot be justified by the idea of duty toward alliances. In his report delivered to the ninth party congress, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, "Alliances and friendships between states are, of course, questions which each state must decide for itself, just as collective security cannot be denied to those who want it. But what cannot be accepted is when these alliances and friendships are directed against others, and when commitments entered upon within their framework threaten the interests and security of other countries."

KONDI, LEADERS ATTEND TIRANA AKTIV MEETING

AU241343 Tirana ATA in English 1027 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 24 (ATA) -- During the current year the working people of the economic enterprises in Tirana District have achieved good results in the realisation of the plans for the production of mass consumer goods and the minute articles. The annual plan of the overall industrial production has been so far overfulfilled by the turnout of 392 new articles.

In order to meet ever better the needs of the people for mass consumer goods, workshops, sectors and brigades, which use technological scraps as their raw materials, were set up in some enterprises of the capital.

The advanced experience gained in this direction was summed up in a meeting of activists recently organised by the party committee and the Executive Committee of the District People's Council in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in the capital. Besides others attending were also the member of the Political Bureau of CC of the party and vice president of teh Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the minister of the light and foodstuff industry, Vito Kapo, and other comrades.

The report and the discussions stressed the good work done regarding the setting up of special divisions for the production of mass consumer goods and minute articles with technological scraps. Comrade Pirro Kondo drew the conclusions of the meeting.

ZHIVKOV'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS REVIEWS PROGRESS, TASKS

AU070959 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 87 p 1

[New Year's address by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, on Bulgarian television on 31 December 1986]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear compatriots: I am addressing you to congratulate you with all my heart on the occasion of the incoming New Year and, according to the ancient Bulgarian tradition, to wish you a winter with deep snow, a spring full of flowers, and a warm summer -- so that a generous and fruitful autumn may provide for our daily bread. I wish you health and a long, happy life!

Comrades, how do we part with 1986, what are our people expecting from 1987?

The year that has elapsed, 1986, will be remembered in our history as the year of the 13th BCP Congress.

It was a year of working deeds and considerable successes in our development. Our motherland marked a new step forward in its progress. Our people's moral-political unity is growing.

The fact that we overcame the results of the earthquake once more shows how strong the feelings of socialist collectivism and comradely mutual assistance are in our country.

It was a year in which we set lofty and ambitious goals for ourselves. This is so because the world entered the stage of a qualitatively new development of productive forces based upon the foundations of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution. As a people and as a state, we are called upon to draw all consequences from this fact, to reorganize our lives in such a way that, in making full use of our country's tremendous existing material and intellectual potential, as well as the advantages of the socialist system, we are able to elevate Bulgaria to new heights, to increase its wealth, and to transform it into one of the most highly developed and civilized countries in the world.

Having gathered strength, as well as the great amoung of practical and theoretical experience, socialist Bulgaria has resolutely embarked upon the path of qualitatively new growth in its socioeconomic development. This means profound and comprehensive technological innovation; structural reorganization of production; and ensuring high rates of speed in the growth of social labor productivity and national income. It means resolutely expanding socialist democracy in our economic affairs and throughout all reas of life by the consistent application of the principle of socialist self-management; it means revealing new opportunities for settling existing social problems, and improving the people's material and intellectual standards.

We did tremendous, preparatory work in the specification and implementation of this strategic trend. On the eve of the New Year a plenum of the BCP Central Committee and a session of the National Assembly were held. They adopted important directives and tasks the implementation of which will ensure the development of a new line in our country's development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. We also adopted measures to overcome shortcomings and mistakes that are the cause of difficulties in our development.

Every workers collective is facing a program of actions today encompassing the tasks emanating from the 5-Year plan. The specific results achieved will represent the criterion for the evaluation of work in each working link, as well as in all spheres of public life. [paragraph continues]

A struggle must be waged every day and every hour to promote and mobilize all creative forces and factors of our development and to create an atmosphere of conscious discipline, of exemplary order, and a state of organization for comprehensive progress in all directions.

In this work and struggle we will strive for the further ideological and intellectual development of the new individual, for the perfection of moral relations in our society.

As you see, we are approaching the implementation of great, fascinating historic goals. They apply not only to the people as a whole, but also to every individual. That is why it is beyond any doubt that these goals will mobilize the working people in our country, all generations, including our youth, to presevering and inspired labor.

Comrades, whenever we make plans for the future, or take pleasure in our children and grandchildren growing up, the concern about the fate of peace accompanies us wherever we go and whatever we do.

As a result of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in 1986, the world is facing crucial decisions to the advantage of peace. Despite the fact that the U.S. Administration is withdrawing from the Reykjavik agreements, the very possibility of an agreement between the two great states inspires us with hope and gives a new impetus to the struggle for peace, against the ambitions of imperialism for military superiority and "diktat."

There is no alternative to peace. War means the end of human civilization, the end of life on earth. This is the simple and quite obvious truth of our era. An increasing number of state and party leaders, public figures and business circles, are becoming aware of the fact that relations among states today cannot be based on strength because there can be no victors in a possible world war. Millions of people throughout the world support the efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries for a new approach in international relations, for peace and disarmament, for the elimination of a nuclear threat.

The voice of these people, which also is our voice, is resounding with increased strength, perseverance, and insistence. It will be heard; it cannot fail to be heard!

Comrades, in 1987 we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which marked the beginning of a new era in the life of mankind. Our people will mark this anniversary worthily. To march forever, side by side with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community member-countries -- this is the demand of our national interests and of our international duty; this is a historic necessity.

Permit me, comrades, to join our New Year's eve celebrations and together with you to propose a toast:

-- To our workers class;
-- To the agricultural toilers;
-- To the people's intelligentsia;
-- To all those who are implementing the plans of the party and who are assuming the great responsibility to turn the Ninth 5-Year Plan period into the 5-year plan period of a qualitatively new development.

-- I propose a toast to all those who are living in our beautiful country and who are creating and defending our socialist achievements;
-- To all of us who cherish Bulgaria's progress toward the third millenium as a strong, prosperous, and happy country!

Happy New Year, comrades, citizens of our socialist fatherland, happy New Year 1987!

GOVERNMENT HOLDS CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

AU301558 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 25 Dec 86 p 3

[Radka Vasileva report: "For Attention: Work and Personnel Safety"]

[Excerpts] It is no accident that this conference, organized by a decision of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers, took place yesterday, on the day when the National Assembly began discussing exceptionally important issues: The state plan for Bulgaria's scientific-technical and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period; the main clauses of the Code for Economic Activity; and the fundamental statute and the proposals for setting up a new type of association. [passage omitted]

The conference was opened and chaired by Comrade Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The following participated in the work of the conference: members of government; leaders of committees and central government departments; chairman of okrug people's councils; leaders of associations, economic trusts, combines, and enterprises; officials of the Council of Ministers; and others. Peter Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, and Georgi Karaulanov, secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions also were present.

The report delivered by Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was profoundly analytical, critical, alarming, but also extremely constructive. In a concrete, clear, and acute manner, in a tone reflecting the party and government documents, things were called by their true names. An in-depth analysis was made of the state of industrial equipment over the past 2 years, the reasons pointed out for the accidents that had occurred, and strict measures outlined for overcoming the serious shortcomings permitted to date and in the maintenance and utilization of production funds. Great attention was devoted to the questions of how to carry out the requirements for accident-free operation and what conditions need to be created in our enterprises to achieve not merely highly productive but also safe and healthy labor. The conclusion was reached that the equipment is being utilized correctly, the work is successful, and the results are good for the most part. However, at the same time, practical experience is also revealing serious problems and weaknesses that are leading to production breakdowns and accidents, sometimes with a fatal outcome and, of course, causing great losses to the national economy and to the workers themselves. [passage omitted]

Let us mention a few of the reasons for the above situation: The slavish adherence to old attitudes toward equipment has still not been overcome, and one not infrequently encounters irresponsible underestimates of the problems of work and personnel safety. Overhauls and current maintenance are not planned, the periodical safety inspections of installations are not given their proper importance or are not carried out, and continuous technical supervision is not maintained. And also extremely alarming is that both interior labor and technological discipline is one of the important reasons for the production accidents that have occurred. [passage omitted]

What was the conclusion on the ways to effect a change? The conference considered that they lay in speedy and effective measures, first and foremost, to achieve a change in style and methods, approach, and actions with regard to these problems; in raising new criteria; in a firm policy and a radical change in the work of maintaining and operating plant equipment; and in an open dialogue with the labor collectives concerning their personal commitment and personal responsibility regarding every issue of such an important subject as work safety. The conference also outlined other measures and set clear tasks and concrete fulfillment deadlines for the economic organizations and ministerial departments with regard to drawing up specifications for production plant units; formulating the question of fail-safe operation in direct connection with the adoption of the balances for fulfilling the plan, at the very beginning of the coming year; and the professional qualifications of the staff on whose work the maintenance and fail-safe operation of equipment depends. An assessment will be made of the state of the cadres and the organs dealing with work safety at all levels -- in trusts, combines, and enterprises -- no later than the end of January. [passage omitted]

DATA ON 1987 BUILDING PROJECTS PUBLISHED

AU051628 Sofia BTA in English 1515 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 4 (BTA) -- Most of the major construction projects in Bulgaria in 1987 concern the country's power generation system. This year will see the commissioning of a fifth unit of the nuclear power station in Kozloduy (on the river Danube) and the beginning of the construction of a sixth unit. A number of workers and specialists will be transferred to the site of the future second Bulgarian nuclear power station in Belene (also on the Danube). Other major projects are the "Khaira," "Maritsa-Iztok," "Pazardzhik" and "Khaskovo" power stations. Special attention will be paid to the central heating system of Sofia. Two thermal power stations and two water heating stations will be built in Bulgaria's capital this year.

The construction of important projects in the steel industry will be continued. Shop No 300 of the new "Debelt" steel works will be completed. The thermal calibration shop of the "Lenin" works in Pernik will also be commissioned by the end of the year. The "Brezhnev," "Assarel" and "Osogovo" metallurgical plants will be updated.

Other important building sites will be the modernization of the chemical combined works in Dimitrovgrad, the building of the timber mill in Silistra and the combined works for maize processing in Razgrad. Top priority will be given to the construction of the Soviet transit gas pipeline.

According to Mr Yordan Bozhkov, director general of the "Stroitelstvo" corporation, the most important task now is to utilize in the best possible way the existing resources. He believes that the saving of time is of very great significance. In an article published in RABOTNICHESKO DELO he stresses the need to improve discipline in the building organizations.

DOYNOV CHAIRS ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETING

AU051854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] A meeting of the Economic Council, chaired by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, was held in Sofia today. The basic tasks of the self-managing economic organizations for a regular and accelerated implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress for a high quality and new growth of the national economy in 1987 were mapped out at the meeting.

It was pointed out that only the full mobilization of party and economic leaderships and of the workers collectives, beginning with the very first days of 1987, will guarantee the successful implementation of the assigned tasks.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY MEET ON AUTOMATION, COMPUTERS

AU061901 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] A meeting was held today of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and the Bureau of the Council of Ministers with the leadership of the Economic Council. Certain questions were examined at the meeting relating to the utilization of computer and switchboard equipment and the introduction of automated control systems. It was stressed that these would make a contribution to raising the efficiency of the national economy in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress for qualitatively new growth in the economy.

JOINT TIMBER PRODUCTION WITH USSR REVIEWED

AU050908 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 86 p 5

[Report: "Victories of Harmonious Labor -- A Successful Year of the Labor Collective of the Joint Soviet-Bulgarian Timber Production and Construction Trust in the Komi ASSR"; all quotation marks are as published]

[Text] Moscow, 29 December [RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent] -- Some 9 days before the start of the new year, the collective of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian timber production and construction trust in the Komi ASSR obtained the right to review its production calender. The brief but statistically impressive report on the prefulfillment of all the main plan indexes reflects the victories of harmonious labor and fuller utilization of the advantages of socialist economic integration. The excellent start in the first year of the 5-year plan is marked by a new first-rate achievement; namely, the production of 40 million cubic meters of timber since the formation of the international trust.

We asked Nikolay Sidorovich Savchenko, deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry of the USSR, to comment on the results of the collective's activities and its future prospects.

"In the coming year," Comrade Savchenko stressed, "the Soviet and Bulgarian timber workers will mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on cooperation in timber production on the territory of the Komi ASSR. An international forestry complex has been set up in the Ugorsk taiga which is continuously increasing its capacities and is characterized by a high concentration of production. The annual plan for tree felling, industrial wood chip, timber haulage, and household and cultural products was fulfilled well ahead of schedule. Over 120,000 more cubic meters of timber will be cut than planned and over 80,000 more cubic meters transported.

The 30th session of the Joint Soviet-Bulgarian Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation that was held this year approved the work of the allied ministries of our two countries in the field of joint timber production. The approved integrated program for the period up to 1990 provides for the volume of timber production to reach the design indexes; measures have been defined for reconstructing and modernizing individual installations, mechanizing labor-intensive processes, and reducing manpower; and ways and means have been agreed upon for the consistent development and consolidation of the material-technical base in the social-communal sphere.

The execution of this program has already begun. Unresolved questions still remain, such as the rational use of tree stocks, further improvement of the administrative structure, and the comments made to both sides concerning ensuring the required numbers of workers and deliveries of individual types of equipment and materials.

We are now in the process of working out and agreeing on the program to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the cooperation agreement between the USSR and Bulgaria on timber production in the Komi ASSR. The most important section of this program relates to the high indexes of the counterplans and the socialist commitments of the collectives for 1987 and the first quarter of 1988. The successes achieved in the first year of the 5-year plan inspire one with confidence that these figures will be fulfilled in a worthy manner. We convey our good wishes to the cohesive international collective that they will not slacken their high rates of work and will meet the glorious 70th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Revolution with even better achievements.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS -- The Hague, 17 December (BTA correspondent) -- Khristo Miladinov, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to the Netherlands, presented his letters of accreditation to Queen Beatrix. At the ceremony Queen Beatrix expressed her satisfaction with the state of Bulgarian-Netherlander relations and voiced the hope that they will be further developed. Hans van den Broek, the Netherlander minister of foreign affairs was also present at the ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 86 p 5 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN -- Tokyo, 24 December (BTA correspondent) -- Petur Bashikarov, the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan, today presented his letters of accreditation to Hirohito, emperor of Japan. At the ceremony, which was also attended by Tadashi Kuranari, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, the wish was expressed that the bilateral relations would continue to develop in the interest of the two countries. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Dec 86 p 5 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH -- Dacca, 23 December (BTA) -- Dimitur Stanoev, the newly appointed ambassasor extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bangladesh, today presented his letters of accrediation to President Hussain Mohammad Ershad. A conversation took place during which issues of international and bilateral relations were discussed. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Dec 86 p 7 AU]

NEW TELEVISION MONITORS -- Vratsa, 23 December (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent) -- The long-range communications equipment and electronics works recently set up in Vratsa commenced the production of two types of television monitors today. The new products are designed for industrial television systems and for computer equipment. The works' collective aims to keep pace with new developments and, during the next few years, to become one of the centers for modern equipment and electronics. Proof of this is provided by the speedy bringing into production devices for receiving color television signals under the Pal-Secam system and of other components for receivers of the "Sofia" and "Electron" series. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

CHARTER 77 ISSUES DOCUMENT ON ANNIVERSARY

NC061240 Paris AFP in English 1239 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Prague, Jan 6 (AFP) -- The Charter 77 dissident group commemorated its 10th anniversary on Tuesday by releasing a text urging Czechoslovaks to fight peacefully for their "emancipation, social revival and a democratic order."

Charter 77, which says it has a thousand signatories in the country, also named three new spokesman for 1987: Jan Litomisky, Josef Vohryzek, and Libuse Silhanova, who take over from Jan Stern, Martin Palous and Anna Sabatova.

Several members of the group were under police surveillance Tuesday before the text of their 10th anniversary statement was published. The text was signed by the six new and former spokesman as well as Charter leaders Jiri Hajek, foreign minister during the 1968 Prague spring uprising which was put down by the Soviet Union, and playwright Vaclav Havel.

The Charter movement was launched in a manifesto alleging human rights abuses in Czechoslovakia which appeared in Western newspapers on January 6 and 7 in 1977. Its release followed the ratification by the Czechoslovak Government in October 1976 of the U.N. covenants on civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights.

Charter 77 said in its text that changes were now more necessary than ever before in a Czechoslovak society undermined by "the inertia of the political and economnic system" and "the gap behind leading industrial states." It added that "the aspiration for democracy" was increasingly felt and appealed to Czechoslovaks to "come out of their apathy and overcome their fear."

"The more citizens who try it, the less fear will be justified, because it will be more difficult to carry out repression," the signatories said.

Some Charter members were detained by police after the release of the 1977 manifesto. Some later lost their jobs and the Charter movement has been widely condemned by the official Czechoslovak press and Communist Party.

The new Charter appealed to people to "start by telling the truth, not only in private, but in the workplace", to denounce "disorder in production, trade and services", "bad management", [and] "crippling bureaucracy." It also urged criticism of the "incapacity of the centralised system of production to react to society's pressing needs" and "the exorbitant privileges" of the Czechoslovak ruling class who live "cut off from the rest of society." The text said people should act through the existing trade union system and if necessary use strike action.

Charter 77 also used its statement to appeal to signatories to form a spokesman's club and a charter forum, which would be a "permanent centre for exchanges of opinion and a space for reflection on current questions." Analysts here said the choice of the new spokesman reflected the desire of the Charter 77 leadership to maintain a balance of all the different religious and political groupings within the movement.

Mr. Litomisky, 43, is a militant Protestant who supports "political conservatism", according to a biography released by Charter 77. He wants cooperation between Christian religions and has written several books on Martin Luther, it added.

Charter 77 said Mr. Vohryzek, 60, a Jew who works as a translator of Swedish and a literary critic, had been banned from the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the late 1950s for criticising official ideology. It said he was sacked from his job with a publishing company after the 1968 uprising.

Mrs. Silhanova, 57, was banned from the Communist Party in 1970 and had worked in the Sociology Department of the Prague Economics High School and at the Institute of Social Sciences and Politics at the Charles University during the 1960s.

The charter document said she had her invalidity pension taken away after becoming a charter signatory.

Members Detained, Observed

AU062006 Paris AFP in English 1929 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Prague, Jan 6 (AFP) -- Czech police detained several members of the dissident movement Charter 77 here Tuesday as they were about to give a press conference on the tenth anniversary of the group's existence, reliable sources said here. Seven Charter 77 members however went ahead with the press conference in a private flat and called on Czechs to struggle peacefully for their "emancipation".

Those arrested included Anna Sabatova, Charter spokesman in 1986, Ladislav Lis, deputy chairman of the International Human Rights Federation, Jiri Dienstbier and Vaclav Maly. Another 1986 spokesman Jan Stern, was questioned by police on Monday as was Jiri Hajek, former foreign minister during the "Prague Spring" before the 1968 Soviet invasion.

Both were prevented from leaving home on Tuesday to take part in the press conference. Pavla Palousa, the wife of another Charter spokesman, was arrested as she was returning home, the same sources said.

New spokesman Jan Litomisky, dramatist Vaclav Havel and others were kept under police surveillance and were unable to leave home. The press conference, which was to have been held in a Prague cafe, was finally held with reduced numbers at a private flat.

Seven Charter-77 members were present including Martin Palous and Libuse Silhanova. they urged Czechs to fight for their "emancipation, social revival and democratic order." "Today it is not just a question of calling for the respect of human rights. We address ourselves directly to individuals to take responsibility for their own freedom", said Mr Palous.

The Charter movement was launched in a manifesto alleging human rights abuses in Czechoslovakia, which appeared in western newspapers on January 6 and 7, 1977. Its release followed the ratification by the Czechoslovak government in October 1976 of the U.N. Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural rights.

CTK REPORTS GAS EXPLOSION AT PLANNING COMMISSION

LD061714 Prague CTK in English 1603 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 6 (CTK) -- Gas exploded in the basement of the State Planning Commission building in Prague today. Six people were injured and two people believed to have been in the building are missing.

The blast and subsequent fire damaged part of the building and its furnishing and a pressure wave broke windows in nearby buildings. The area was cordoned off for safety reasons.

The explosion, probably caused by a gas leak, occurred before office hours.

JIRI HAJEK VIEWS EAST BLOC REFORM PROSPECTS

PM061148 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Dec 86 p 9

[Interview with former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek by Andrea Targuini in Prague on 15 December]

[Text] Kosatcova Ulice, Iris Street -- Here at No 11, in a modest house, lives Jiri Hajek, the old communist leader who was Czechoslovak foreign minister during the 8 months of the Dubcek "Spring." It is far from the magnificent center of Prague and the government buildings. You have to take the "A" line on the underground to the last stop, then travel for another 15 minutes on the rattling No 10 tram to reach this man who knew Khrushchev, Togliatti, and Mao and who had dealings with Brandt, Pompidou, Groymko, and Castro. It was already evening by the time we called, but Jiri Hajek received us with a smile, wearing a well-tailored dark suit. "Welcome back," he said to me, clapping a hand on my shoulder, in his customary manner. Smiling, he restrained his boisterous and tail-wagging magnificent gray and white griffon, Cisar. We visited him to hear his opinion of what is happening in his country and in the socialist camp at the end of Gorbachev's first year in power and following the appeal issued in November, 30 years after the 1956 events in Hungary, marking the first joint document issued by dissidents, oppositionists, and nonconformist communists from all over Eastern Europe since the Soviet empire reached the Elbe.

"Oh, yes, the appeal," Hajek said. "It is not a protest or a challenge. It is a declaration in support of the values of socialism, the values that motivate us and our friends of the Western Left, values that were trampled by the armed interventions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia but that Gorbachev's 'restructuring' could revive in the Soviet Union."

New Pluralism [subhead]

[Tarquini] So do you form a positive assessment of Gorbachev?

[Hajek] We follow his ideas and speeches with great interest, insofar as they are discussed here, just as we read with interest every rare issue of RINASCITA [Italian Communist Party journal] that is not blocked by the censors. [paragraph continues]

For those of us isolated here it is difficult to assess real conditions, but I do sense in his speeches a desire to circumvent the apparatus; I see him addressing the technical intelligentsia but also people in general, as the leaders of our Spring used to do.

[Tarquini] And yet this is a reform directed from the top, with iron control, whereas in your country there was a huge amount of involvement from below....

[Hajek] I belive that a reform in Soviet society needs a strong central authority. And I believe it is part of Russian tradition, ever since Peter the Great, the reforms must come from the top -- at least initially. But that does not diminish the importance of the endeavor.

[Tarquini] Could you explain to us why?

[Hajek] Because Gorbachev is, in practice, acknowledging some degree of pluralism of interests within Soviet society. It is a limited form of pluralism, very different from yours, but also a new approach to the relationship with society. In Moscow, independent theaters are being formed, writers and directors are holding congresses under the banner of regeneration and truth.... Here in our country members of the Jazz Section of the musicians union are in prison accused of decadence....

[Tarquini] What are the limits of the "restructuring?"

[Hajek] I repeat, it is difficult to assess from our position of internal exile. But we must not forget a situation that reminds me of the "historical bloc" that Gramsci spoke of. Together with the technical intelligentsia and certain party elements, the KGB has been part of a historical bloc since Andropov's time that has been formed in Soviet society and that has sided with Gorbachev.

[Tarquini] Could this new pluralism spread to relations with West Europe?

[Hajek] If I try to penetrate and interpret what Gorbachev calls the "novoye myshleniye," the new way of thinking, I tend to believe that he prefers to deal with allies rather than the satellites that Brezhnev bequeathed to him.

Significant Meeting [subhead]

[Tarquini] Do you have any concrete evidence in support of this hope?

[Hajek] I repeat, we carefully read everything he says. His meeting a few weeks ago with the LCY leader was extremely significant: Gorbachev stressed that "no communist party can presume to be the sole repository of the truth," and that "the truth is established through the exchange of ideas and opinions."

He also said that "every communist party is entitled to make its own choices." Moscow did not talk that way at the time of our spring. Another sign is that, whereas in Brezhnev's day relations between individual Eastern bloc countries with the EEC were taboo, now they are permitted and encouraged by Moscow and are increasing.

[Tarquini] So will change be brought to Eastern Europe by Soviet pressures?

[Hajek] No, I am not saying that at all. In fact I believe that Gorbachev would rather see these countries take the path to reforms spontaneously, not in response to his stimulus. He seems to me opposed to what would prove to be an intervention in reverse. But, I repeat, he seems to me in favor of dealing with allies rather than satellites, partly for the sake of Soviet policy's image in West Europe. The realization of such a wish, however, depends on our countries' leaders, and I fear that they are accustomed to the status of satellites and now prefer it.

Risks of Change [subhead]

[Tarquini] Don't you believe that Gorbachev feels a special need for stability in Eastern Europe?

[Hajek] Of course any real, rather than superficial, change is risky unless it is prepared for long enough in advance. I believe Gorbachev is taking account of this risk. I also believe that rather than the example of Hungary's reforms, Gorbachev favors the GDR's example of efficient planning, since it ensures the party's leading role. Furthermore, the USSR's shortcomings and problems do not begin and end in Eastern Europe. For one thing, Gorbachev is already having to counter the resistance of his bureaucrats, who would rather hear nothing about "restructuring" and a "new way of thinking." Then there is the confrontation with America, the crushing burden of the arms race.

[Tarquini] Let us return to Eastern Europe. In the joint appeal pegged to the 1956 events in Hungary you call, among other things, for a "decent life" for people. Indeed the gap with West Europe has widened: Average life expectancy is shorter than it is west of the Elbe, and living standards are lower even in countries such as Czechoslovakia that were once in the vanguard. Is this not a poor record for socialism?

[Hajek] Just a minute, now, I would not be as dismissive as that. First, let us remember that socialism -- even this kind of socialism -- guarantees the security of the right to work. That is no small matter, especially now that there are 30 million unemployed in the EEC. There is another less positive aspect of these societies: The government guarantees citizens the opportunity to live reasonably well, to satisfy certain material requirements while not working hard and perhaps supplementing their incomes by moonlighting. That is, on condition, of course, that they do not belong to nonconformist social movements, in other words, as long as it can guarantee a passive society. It is a model of stability diametrically opposed to the new social contract (more work done better, more leeway for criticism and openness) that Gorbachev is trying to introduce in order to modernize the USSR. The model that prevails in our country grants the conservative groups of the apparatus and society a huge force of inertia.

[Tarquini] Do you mean that the democratic opposition is isolated?

[Hajek] It is not isolated, but it is in a strange situation: It is as though we were a soccer team competing in the championship and the people do not have any supporting activity and are, moreover, forced by repression to support us only in private.

[Tarquini] So has Gorbachev's tide halted far from Prague? After all, the authorities are admitting to delays and the stagnation of the economy....

[Hajek] Yes, this is true. And the topic of economic regeneration dominated the latest Central Committee plenum. But note that when our leaders talk about "restructuring" they add the adjective "gradual" and are afraid that a consistent economic reform would create openings to the demand for democracy. At the plenum only one speaker -- Adamec, first deputy premier of the Czech Government -- referred to the political implications of the need to rejuvenate the economy and free it from the excessively large bureaucratic apparatus. It is, nevertheless, true that his speech was well received.

Managers in a Hurry [subhead]

[Tarquini] In an advanced industrial country such as yours could the impetus for reform not come from the economic leaders?

[Hajek] Perhaps some day such a thrust and an embryonic new "historical bloc" could come from the new generation of managers and leaders. The managers and some some economic ministers do seem in favor of reforms. But above every minister is the head of the respective party secretariat department, and not a single reformist manager or minister has been co-opted into the party leadership since the normalization. But we can hope. Perhaps, I repeat, the impetus for change will come from these groups. This is what our leaders fear. This is why, even now, they still repeatedly praise the Soviet intervention: They recall the foundations of the government's legitimacy in order to build a protective wall against the bolder interpretations of Gorbachev's ideas. Gorbachev's best Czechoslovak friend remains his fellow student of Marxism, Zdenek Mlynar, now in exile in Vienna. [passage omitted]

HUSAK, USSR'S LOMAKIN DISCUSS MUTUAL TIES

LD152214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambaddador to Czechoslovakia, and discussed with him some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

STEFANAK RECEIVES ITALIAN SOCIALIST GROUP

LD070253 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 6 (CTK) -- A group of representatives of the Italian Socialist Party, which is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, was today received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department Head Michal Stefanak.

Both sides exchanged views on topical questions of the working people of the two countries. The Italian representatives were informed about the implementation of the line of the 17th Communist Party congress in all spheres.

Also discussed were topical international issues, mainly the mobilization of forces fighting for the preservation of peace, removal of nucler threat and for disarmament, as well as the possibilities of further development of contacts of the two states and cooperation between their social institutions and organizations. Both sides also discussed the development of relations between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES GERMAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD070511 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received Presidium a delegation of the Free German Trade Union Federation, led by its chairman Werner Heilemann today. They exchanged information of all-trade union congresses and assessed further possibilities and developing cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries.

HUSAK GREETS KIM II-SONG ON REELECTION

LD292125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Kim II-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, on his reelection as president. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has congratulated Yi Kun-mo on election as chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers.

LEADERS CABLE SUDANESE CHAIRMAN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU050954 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 86 p 1

[CTK Report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Sudan, on the occasion of his country's National Day.

Premier Lubomir Strougal has congratulated Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, on the same occasion.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek has also sent a congratulatory telegram to al-Sharif al-Hindi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sudan.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LAOS 23 DEC

LD231649 Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 23 (CTK) -- A protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Laos for 1987 was signed here today.

The document was signed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Stracar and Laotian Deputy Trade Minister Khanpheng Bounnaphol.

Czechoslovakia will export malt, hops, medical, telecommunication and electronic equipment, printing machines, medicaments, textiles, X-Ray films and diesel units, and will import coffee, plywood, parquetry friezes, precious stones and other goods.

TU'S, NICARAGUAN COUNTERPART DENOUNCE U.S.

LD112132 Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 11 (CTK) -- The Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and the Sandinista Congress of Workers (CST) have categorically denounced U.S. interference into the internal affairs of Nicaragua, in a communique issued today.

They also denounced the U.S. aid to counter-revolutionary bands and the presence of U.S. warships near Nicaraguan territorial waters, stressed the need to solve the situation in Central America by negotiations and appreciated the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

The delegations of the Central Trade Union Council, led by Chairman Karel Hoffmann, and the CST, led by General Secretary Lucio Jimenez, voiced full support for the just struggle of the Arab people, especially the Arab people of Palestine, Syria and the national and patriotic forces of Lebanon.

CHIEF EDITOR OF PRAGER VOLKSZEITUNG DECORATED

AU051711 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Order of Victorious February Bestowed"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, presented Heribert Panster, chairman of the Cultural Association of CSSR Citizens of German Nationality and chief editor of PRAGER VOLKSZEITUNG, with the Order of Victorious February on 1 December.

The high state award was bestowed on H. Panster by the president of the Republic on the occasion of the former's 60th birthday, in acknowledgment of the many years of his devoted work and of his active participation in building the socialist society. The award presentation ceremony was attended by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee.

Heribert Panster, CSSR Federal Assembly deputy, was received by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly on the same day.

He congratulated H. Panster on his significant birthday and on his having been awarded the Order of Victorious February, and presented him with a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly, which expresses high appreciation for his many years of devoted and creative activity in the office of deputy to the CSSR's supreme legislative body.

RIGHTS OFFICIAL DENIES KOHL PRISON CAMP CHARGE

LD061410 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] East Berlin, 6 Jan (DPA) -- East Berlin lawyer and representative of the GDR leadership for humanitarian issues Wolfgang Vogel has expressed concern about the statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl about alleged "concentration camps" in the GDR. Vogel told DPA today that he would "state on oath that there are no concentration camps." He said he was concerned "about what has been achieved so far and about future humanitarian understanding."

The text of Vogel's short statement is as follows: "I have been active in the GDR as a lawyer for 33 years. I am stating on oath that there are no concentration camps. I am concerned about what has been achieved so far and about future humanitarian understanding."

SOVIET FORCES GROUP SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

AU070913 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The central executive of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship [DSF] and the political directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] concluded agreements on cooperation in 1987 in East Berlin on 30 December. Joint projects for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution occupy an important place in the plan for cooperation, signed by DSF Vice President Heinz Kuhrig and by Lieutenant General Nikolay Moseyev, chief of GSFG Political Administration. During the DSF week "Friendship Festivals" will take place with diverse meetings between members of the friendship society and GSFG members.

HONECKER GREETS DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

AU071034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song,

On your reelection as DPRK president I extend to you the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings.

I am firmly convinced that the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and people will futher consolidate and develop on the basis of the agreements concluded between us during my official friendship visit last October.

I wish you good health, creative vigor, and success in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Korean people.

Erich Honecker
General secretary of the SED Central Committee and
Chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed heartfelt congratulations to Yi Kun-mo on his election as chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, OTHERS SEND GREETINGS TO CAMBODIA

LD070237 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 6 (MTI) -- To mark the national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The telegram runs, "The Hungarian people highly appreciate the achievements of the Kampuchean people in society building work. We hold in high esteem, and declare support for the consistent efforts of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to create conditions for peace and security in Southeast Asia. We are pleased to see the balanced development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries and peoples to the benefit of our common causes of peace and social progress. On your national day we wish further success for your sacrificing work for the prosperity of the Kampuchean people.

Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, congratulated in a telegram Chea Sim president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Telegrams were also sent by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the National Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, the National Council of Hungarian Women, the Hungarian Peace Council, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the Hungarian Red Cross.

KADAR CONGRATULATES VIETNAMESE PARTY LEADER

LD182041 Budapest MTI in English 1602 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 18 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has congratulated in a telegram Nguyen Van Linh, on his election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD182244 Budapest MTI in English 2010 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 18 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers identified further tasks in family protection, noting the proposals put forward by deputies at the autumn session of Parliament.

The Council of Ministers passed a resolution on labour management control, and the obligations of service towards customers and, considering recent changes in the management system, amended its former decree on state-level personnel management.

At a press conference following the session Rezso Banyasz, spokesman for the government, said that the government attributed particular attention to the protection of marriage and family, and it would take further measures after the recent amendment to the family law. It strives to make use of the proposals made by MPS, [Members of Parliament] and takes a stand for raising the standards of advice before marriage.

The government is examining the ways of improving care for the sick and the aged, and raising the interest of society and individuals in the protection of youth and prevention of disorders in the integration into society.

The principles of personnel management have not changed, Rezso Banyasz said. The issue was, however, put on the agenda as some changes in social and economic life call for the modernization of personnel management and the statutes must be adapted to the actual situation. It is connected with growing company independence and the need of making the competitive system general practice. The government is seriously considering the idea of appointing leaders for a fixed term.

Replying to a question concerning the recent visit to the Vatican of State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, Rezso Banyasz said 'They exchanged views in line with the established practice on issues of mutual interest, for instance on the ways of filling the vacant Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees.' Imre Miklos held cordial talks with Pope John Paul II, and met Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and several senior personalities of the Vatican. 'All talks were held in the spirit of mutual understanding. Both parties highly appreciated achievements in relations, and expressed the intention to continue bilateral relations, on the basis of the mutual observance of interests.'

Replying to a question by a staff member of MTI concerning Hungarians settling abroad and foreigners settling in Hungary, Rezso Banyasz said that the relevant Hungarian laws and legal practice are in full compliance with the international covenant on civil and political rights and the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act. Hungary has not had any unsettled family reunification affair with any country for a lengthy period of time. From 1981 to 1985 slightly more than 8,000 Hungarians applied for emigration permits, which were granted in 95 percent of the cases. Most applicants had the fully acceptable aim of family reunification. The share of applicants motivated by political or religious reasons amounted to a mere 1 to 2 per cent. The number of Hungarian citizens who wished to settle abroad dropped considerably, which is connected with the development of Hungary's political and social conditions, and the wider travelling opportunities. It is also noteworthy that the majority of people who leave the country keep their Hungarian citizenship. The number of Hungarian citizens wishing to return to Hungary increased to 7,300 over the past five years. Besides homesickness, applicants often justify their decision with Hungary's greater social-welfare security.

As to immigration to Hungary, at present 15,000 settled foreigners live in the country. The overwhelming majority are well integrated into society and their work is esteemed. Settlement in Hungary requires the permission of the home country which is not always easily obtainable. Over the past five years 17,000 applications have been forwarded to Hungarian authorities, 7 per cent more than in the previous five years. 91 per cent of applications came from the neighbouring countries, 40 per cent from Romania, which has the largest Hungarian population. These applications need thorough consideration and deliberation. People must first of all try to get on at the place where their ancestors lived and worked for the prosperity of their homeland, Rezsa Banyasz said.

The government spokesman also stated that "The history of Transylvania", a comprehensive scholarly monograph published in Budapest recently, [words indistinct] keen interest both in Hungary and in several other countries. Several foreign papers reported on the work, as the first comprehensive book on the history of Transylvania published since World War II. Historians in some countries have already started a thorough study of the work. In addition to research by Hungarian historians, the book also studied the work of Romanian and Saxonian scholars.

According to the spokesman, the history of Transylvania after 1918, which was portrayed, for the scarcity of sources, only in outlines, should be completed by people interested, namely the historians of the countries in the region, and Hungarian and Romanian scholars who are interested in the complicated, centuries-long history of Transylvania.

LOSONCZI HOLDS NEW YEAR DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION

LD021347 Budapest MTI in English 1245 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 2 (MTI) -- On Friday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met heads of diplomatic representations accredited to Hungary. The diplomats expressed wishes for the New Year to the Hungarian head of state. Present at the reception, marked by a cordial atmosphere, were Deputy Presidents Sandor Gaspar and Rezso Trautmann and Secretary Imre Katona of the Presidential Council.

BRIEFS

BANKING SYSTEM REORGANIZATION -- The bonds market of the State Development Bank will operate under unchanged conditions within the framework of the new Budapest Bank Ltd to be established on 1 January 1987. There are currently more than 150 types of bonds in circulation worth more than 9 billion forints. The average daily turnover of population bonds exceeds 12 million forints. At present, seven provincial branches of the State Development Bank have joined the bonds market business. In addition to Budapest, there are local bonds markets in Miskolc, Szeged, Tatabanya, Pecs, Veszprem, Paks, and Debrecen. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Dec 86 p 9 AU]

CHEMICAL EXPORT CONTRACTS -- The Chemolimpex foreign trade enterprise signed several large contracts with its socialist partners in recent days. They agreed with foreign trade enterprises in the CSSR, the GDR, and the Soviet Union on a mutual supply of chemical products worth 130 million rubles next year. In accordance with the agreement, Chemolimpex will export to these countries pesticides, photographic paper and chemicals, and ion-changing resin in exchange for important basic chemical materials. Chemolimpex also signed a cooperation agreement with the CSSR Petrimex foreign trade enterprise for the period up to 1990. This agreement also provides for cooperation on capitalist markets. Chemolimpex is expected to sell 300 million rubles worth of Hungarian chemical products in the socialist countries this year. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Nov 86 p 7 AU]

POLISH TRADE AGREEMENT -- Budapest, December 13 (MTI) -- Ferenc Spiiak, Hungarian deputy minister of internal trade, who had held talks in Warsaw with Andrzej Malinovski, Polish deputy minister of internal trade and services, returned from Warsaw on Saturday. The parties signed an agreement on bilateral exchange of internal trade assortment, and technical and scientific cooperation. The parties established that the value of bilateral exchange of assortment has dynamically increased year by year, and is to surpass 3,000 million forints in 1986. The parties agreed to expand the range of companies and commodities involved in exchange of assortment. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 13 Dec 86 LD]

RABBINICAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ELECTED -- The National Representation of Hungarian Jews held its regular annual plenary session on 7 December. At the meeting Chairman Andras Losonci reported on the annual work of the association and spoke of the tasks of the coming year. Chief Rabbi Dr Alfred Schoner was elected chairman of the National Rabbinical Council. Also present at the meeting was Barna Nagy Sarkadi, general deputy chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Dec 86 p 8 AU]

WOZNIAK DELIVERS THIRD CC PLENUM REPORT

AU230701 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Dec 86 pp 3, 4

["Text" of Politburo report delivered at the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 16 December by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "Accelerating Qualitative Changes in Economic Management Signifies the Implementation of the 10th Congress Resolution and Is a Condition for Solving National Development Problems"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, intensified economic and sociopolitical militancy has been the distinctive feature of the postcongress period. The accountability and election campaign in the party, the trade union congress, self-management discussions, and Sejm debates have confirmed the correctness of the 10th congress' aims.

The purpose of this plenum is to decide how to achieve these aims and to detail the tasks in this connection for the party and for all the social forces rallied around the party program. The congress decided what should be done and this plenum is to decide how and when this should be done and by whom.

The time has come for us to decide how we should achieve our aims, and this is the task of the third plenum, which we ask to examine the central plan for implementing the congress resolution. The plan includes comprehensive tasks, it states who will accomplish them, and details various activities in various areas, especially in those that determine living conditions and the state of the economy.

Urgent Problems and Development Challenges [subhead]

The 10th congress obliged us to solve the urgent problems harassing people and, at the same time, to meet the challenges of development and accelerate deep qualitative changes in economic management. The party must develop an offensive along these two lines.

We have to ask ourselves how far these two lines have been developed in the past months and how far the functioning of the economy has been affected by the essence of the congress' decisions.

The end of this year will see a significant increase in industrial production in excess of the plan and even faster increases in the flow of consumer goods. Good farming results, which will be discussed by Comrade Zbigniew Michalek, have created good prospects for the food situation.

Our trade with the socialist countries continues to increase dynamically. All this is a positive feature, but there are areas in which no progress has been made.

People continue to be annoyed by negative phenomena such as waste, inflation, production upsets, the lag in housing construction, low discipline, and coal lines.

Efforts to restore economic balance are inconsistent and continue to encounter difficulties. Improvements in our external relations continue to be frustrated by feeble increases in exports to the capitalist countries, so that we are unable to balance our rapidly increasing imports. Personal incomes in excess of the plan continue to upset the balance of the domestic market. The inflation rate has again increased, following reductions in inflation for some years. All this hinders the operation of economic mechanisms and weakens the motivational function of wages.

Varied progress continues to be made in effectiveness, which is another basic index -- next to balance -- of qualitative change. It is true that productivity has increased, that energy- and material-intensiveness have been reduced, and that investment schedules have been cut to some extent, but at the same time we have unfavorable features such as the inadequate exploitation of working time, frequent upsets in the flow of fabricating materials and cooperative products, low quality of goods, wages that frequently cannot be matched by the performance of plants, and the continuing price hikes.

From the viewpoint of the logic of the economic reform we are disturbed by the lack of progress in implementing the principle of self-financing. Subsidies continue to increase faster than production, and over one-fifth of industrial production has to be subsidized. Reduction in and rationalization of costs have still not materialized. The grassroots initiative and militancy in this regard are still inadequate.

Housing construction is still ailing, and the number of new apartments continues to decrease, while their cost continues to increase. Plants' financial results do not jibe with their production results.

The results of the first months of the realization of the congress resolution show that we have made progress, but at the same time we continue to face undefeated weaknesses and obstacles, as well as the old resistance in blazing the trail to qualitative changes. The determining factors in all this are common knowledge, and we have often discussed them. The crux of the matter is to decide how to concentrate social efforts to eliminate efficiency and obstacles, and to accelerate development.

Esteemed comrades, ensuring compatibility between plans and actions is the party's primary duty. Poland needs effective actions, ones that compare with the pioneering period of socialist construction. We have reached a turning point, because there is every indication that today simple activities to streamlining the economy are no longer enough. What we need now is to resolutely accelerate qualitative changes and to radically increase the effectiveness of the mechanisms of the economic reform.

This means that this reform must be taken to the second phase of its realization.

This 10th congress decision is a result of the profound evaluation of the present course of the reform. This evaluation was made in the official reports submitted to the Sejm and in the papers drawn up by authoritative social bodies such as PRON or the Consultative Economic Council, for example.

The congress report delivered by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski placed the following choices before us:

-- To continue to live under the conditions of goods shortages, of dependence on producers, of the constant threat of profiteering, of reduced work incentives, and of diminished opportunities to accelerate development;

-- To accept the hardships of the economic reform and in this way to achieve more quickly an economic balance, plenty of goods, better work motivation, and more rapid increases in national incomes.

The people were greatly interested in this stand of the congress and approved it. We highly value the support for the "acceleration plan," expressed by the second trade union congress, PRON, and the many social and professional organizations headed by the Polish Economic Society. We highly value the views and suggestions submitted to the Central Committee by many scientists and politicians.

We offer our people a positive program, the realization of which may produce the following results at the end of the 5-year period:

-- In the case of households: a balanced flow of consumer goods, availability of goods without rationing, greatly reduced inflation, and elimination of many ills of the market;

-- In the case of plants: genuine self-financing on the condition of effective performance and objective evaluations consistent with true results of production;

-- In the case of the budget: balance, stabilized income sources, and reduced interference in the performance of plants.

To do this we need comprehensive economic, organizational, and sociopolitical measures that the state effectively realizes in its economic policy and these measures will help advance economic reform. In the area of the economy, which will be discussed by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, these measures will have the following and other results:

1. The elements of the effectiveness analysis -- especially costs, prices, and currency exchange rates -- will be made more realistic and subsidies will be greatly curbed; (The conditions for the self-financing systems in plants and the evaluations of the true results of their production are the primary premise for playing the hard and just rules of the economic game);

2. The aforementioned elements will be adjusted to act as proproduction and pro-export factors, which means that the plants' economic militancy will be given free rein and all forms of enterprise will be set free; efficient and effective plants should be given greater opportunities for development and for better wage policy by dint of tax relief. This will be possible when subsidies for unprofitable plants and production are reduced;

3. The economy will come significantly closer to equilibrium; the balance of the flow of consumer goods and investments will be increased; and buyers will dictate to producers.

As you can see, these measures signify more than their bare purpose. They are the road to increasing the effectiveness of economic mechanisms and the motivation systems, to changing one's attitude toward work, and, consequently, to gradually improving the quality of daily life. This is the overriding goal.

We expect that all this will effect crucial changes in the performance of plants, stimulate the internal elements of the economic game that are now making no real impact, present in full the principles and results of the reform to the work forces and individual workers, encourage the managing cadres and social forces in plants to struggle for genuinely effective economic management, and as a result shift the strategy of many plants from haggling with the central authorities for better "external" conditions to triggering the really large internal opportunities to increase effectiveness.

This is the crux of the matter. Some 35 percent of the relief obtained by plants is noninstitutional relief, granted individually. Institutional relief for economic effectiveness is very small in comparison with overall relief. For example, relief for completed modernization investments accounts for 2.3 percent, for improved quality 2.5 percent, and for conservation of materials only 0.9 percent of overall relief.

This means that plants have to take a difficult but necessary step in their own interest.

The experience of many plants indicates that such a step is highly profitable for the work force and for the entire economy. This means that the purpose of the second phase of the reform is not that plants have to tighten their belts and to retrench, but that they will go forward in line with the laws of economics and will boost the elan of the economy.

The second phase of the reform actually amounts to strengthening the effectiveness of the present economic principles and mechanisms to intensify the qualitative elements of development. This second phase is not a new reform, but a necessary expression of its consistent continuation.

What we want to do is to strengthen the same pillars of the reform [filary] by improving the quality of central planning, boosting the plants' economic self-reliance and militancy, raising one's responsibility for production results, and consolidating the self-managing powers of work forces.

The instruments of the second phase must be made ready in a careful and comprehensive manner, and their present weak points must be eliminated. Four complicated issues call for special efforts:

-- Eliminating inflation-prone mechanisms and creating conditions for ensuring that wage increases are more closely related to production results:

-- Ensuring effective and realistic measures to get rid of monopolies in the economy and to eliminate the so-called sole producers, especially those of cooperative products, as well as the least profitable plants;

-- Increasing the impact of economic mechanisms on the structural changes in the economy;

-- Radically boosting exports and enabling Poland to promote active and comprehensive cooperation with the CEMA countries and to support a bold transformation of the mechanisms of this cooperation on the principles of economics.

The solution of these difficult problems should be fully supported by the most outstanding specialists, all the forces genuinely interested in the success of the reform, and the genuine exploitation of the creative intellectual potential of the Economic Reform Commission.

We expect that the government will ensure that the final formulation of the economic principles and instruments of the second phase will make it possible to exploit all rational proposals and to utilize the practical knowledge obtained in preparing the modifications to the 12 laws.

The Second Phase of the Reform Is an Objective Necessity [subhead]

As you can see, the second phase of the reform is no verbal expedient or propaganda trick. It is a profound and complicated measure to meet objective necessities.

This has been confirmed by scientific authorities, social functionaries, and economic practitoners. Most of our people want this second phase, as do foreign experts and the international economic organizations -- the IMF and the World Bank. They regard economic compulsion and a rapid achievement of balance as urgent and necessary activities, and a condition for a breakthrough.

However, some people view the second phase of the reform as a "wonder weapon," which will produce rapid, effective, and easy results. Such myths also prevailed at the beginning of our reform.

Some people also assert impatiently that the government, which supposedly does not want to use this wonder weapon, is ineffective and inconsistent, and some people go as far as to claim that it is trying to block the reform and to beat a retreat.

At the same time, groundless and shallow views, often laced with fear and which regard the second phase of the reform as a one-sided measure relating to prices and incomes, are also in circulation.

All these evaluations, which deviate from the truth, are rooted in the failure to comprehend the essence of the present phase of reforming the Polish economy or in the conscious falsehoods compounded by our political adversaries, who are doing a great deal to increase the disarray of views, stimulate disbelief, defeatism, and the psychosis of retreat, and to fan the myth that socialism is unable to reform itself.

All this shows that it is necessary to thoroughly present the essence, premises, and goals of the second phase of the reform to our party and people.

Millions and millions of people, who have a multitude of ties with their communities, continue to improve the mechanisms of the economy's performance. They help to realize these improvements for their own sake and to create new forms of cooperation. That is why the awareness and attitudes of the people are of key significance for the second phase of the reform. The necessary conditions for the people's complete commitment to our common cause and for its success are the efforts to fully explain to them the meaning, benefits, and triumphs of the reform and the dangers to which it is exposed. That is why we need long-term intensive efforts to provide information and to go over to a kind of second phase of economic education. The Politburo has appointed a team to coordinate these efforts.

What is most important in starting the campaign of information and consultations? Where should we focus our attention?

First, we should put forward the formula "something for something" in a frank and easy manner. We should state what we expect to gain by making accelerated efforts to balance the economy and what we expect to lose by failing to make such efforts.

Two examples: We use our bituminous coal inefficiently and often waste it. Various appeals for thrift produce limited results because economic motivation is lacking. Indeed, the price system is a downright incentive to be wasteful with this mineral treasure, which supplies us with almost three-quarters of our energy. At present it costs over Z5,000 to produce a metric ton of coal, but the average cost of this ton for plants amounts to Z3,800. The metric ton of domestic coal for household consumption costs Z6,000 to produce and Z3,300 to buy. The subsidies to support these prices continue to increase yearly and will have cost us over Z320 billion this year. Our choice is either to change the crazy relation between production and selling costs to force everyone to use coal rationally, to make the conservation of energy profitable, and as a result to reduce the outlays on the expansion of coalmines, committing the funds saved to developing modern branches of the processing industries; or to come to terms with waste, lines for coal, and further cuts in coal exports, which account for almost one-fifth of our convertible currency income.

The other example of "something for something": "We exploit 84 percent of the production capacity of the cement industry, but every cement plant, of which we have 17, is in operation. All of them work below their true capacities, and the cost to run the worst of them is double the cost of running the best.

The choice in this case is: Either to exploit to the full those plants that have the lowest operational costs and to give up the most expensive plants, thus ensuring increased production at the lowest cost, or to leave the present inefficient system as it is, which means less cement for construction, increased consumption of coal, and subsidies from profitable plants for the five unprofitable ones. There will be many such examples to demonstrate complicated social aspects and costs of plants. We appeal to everyone to give thought to how to ensure that our economic management is wiser and more efficient.

Comrades, we must win the people's support and take a common stand on how to implement the second phase of the reform and at what speed.

The speed of making prices and other economic elements realistic and of abolishing subsidies for unprofitable products will determine the moment when we are able to use correct cost effectiveness analyses, to achieve higher production effectivness, to restore economic balance, and as a result to greatly decrease inflation. Our view is that our joint interest makes it necessary to achieve social consent that we must rapidly and resolutely tread this road and change the wage and price system for the sake of effectiveness. The more resolute we are in pursuing this goal, the better our results will be.

We can make prices realistic in two ways. We can do so in a passive way by adjusting prices to the present costs and to those that are irrationally high. Or we can do so in an active way in the near future by improving economic management and by lowering costs in order to reduce prices. There is no doubt that the second solution is socially most advantageous and will ease the hardships involved in the necessary movement of prices. Plants and their work forces will decide whether they will make active efforts in this regard.

The campaign of information and consultations must do more than just reach accord between the "top" and the "grass roots." Its primary aim is to reach accord within plants, communities, and social groups. We should be quite clear and at one about the fact that those whose performance is bad will "lag behind" and good performers will "forge ahead." The second phase of the economic reform can hold no terrors for good performers, but it will create troubles and even dangers for bad performers because they will have to change their behavior all at once, work in harmony with cost effectiveness analyses, and tread the narrow path of efficiency.

During the second phase of the reform it will be necessary to eliminate various methods of protecting unprofitable plants, including the method that involves short-sighted social considerations. We seem to be profoundly convinced that the very fact that a plant exists is reason enough for it to exist for all time to come. But economic life calls for constant changes and for new units that are outcomes of development initiatives and technical and organizational progress. At the same time, inefficient units should disappear and be swallowed by good units. We must do this by implementing the tough rules of the economic game.

We have a concept for changing the system of the functioning of the economy, one that combines previous experience with the needs of the future. Experience obliges us to be loyal to the general principles of the reform, and the future calls for resolution and consistency in applying these principles. However, the concept alone is not enough. What matters is its implementation, which in our country has always fared worse than concepts and ideas. We self-critically concede that the party has often lacked the resolution to see things through to the very end. That is why what we now need above all is consistency, discipline, selfless commitment, and persevering efforts. The party will not give up its concepts and will not wait. Whatever we have said in this connection is a directive for party members.

Esteemed comrades, the main lines of the party's offensive should be efforts to stimulate social, individual, and group militance, to develop enterprise and production initiative in all their forms, and to overcome inertia in attitudes, habits, and organizational structures. The economic reform has shaken up the present setups, but it has not eliminated the reasons for delays, has not crushed the shell of habits, and has not demolished stagnancy. The certain slackness of its mechanism has been responsible for the fact that the social militancy and initiative triggered by the reform have not been fully employed for the benefit of the economy and have been dissipated here and there.

Some plants still do nothing to lower costs, raise work discipline, conserve raw materials, and promote technological progress. This is possible because it is easy to get money and because the lack of economic balance and the presence of inflationary prices and unjustified wages are still with us. This will be out of the question in the second phase of the economic reform.

Operating under conditions that seem frustrating for other plants, many plants are already making rational, constructive, and forward-looking efforts. Brigades, collectives, and entire plants -- people who look for no excuses in external conditions -- continue to achieve good results. There are many objective difficulties, but we must not use them as protection for our own weaknesses. Positive examples strengthen our conviction that it is possible to do what can be done. The more people are so convinced the sooner we will be able to carry out the second phase of the reform, and the shift will be easier and not so violent and acute.

That is why we must put our stake on the people who are foremost in enterprising spirit and effective management. Such people are the party's natural allies in the struggle for the new image of our economy. We must win over dynamic managers, engineers who are full of innovating ideas, and young people who want progress. They will assume the considerable task of pulling forward those who stand aside but who actually push us backward, or of neutralizing them at least.

The 1986-90 national socioeconomic plan provides for qualitative changes, ones that determine the acceleration of our development. The essence of these changes is to direct the attention of the plants toward higher efficiency and effectiveness. In this way we are expected to gain over 50 percent of increases in production and national income. The instruments detailed in the plan should be regarded as something whose effectiveness can be further strengthened through further initiatives and proposals.

Comrades, the 5-year plan, which was drawn up along the 10th congress lines, is feasible, but this does not mean that it fulfills all expectations, because it will be very difficult to solve certain problems in the current 5-year period. This means that we have to search for further opportunities of progress in this regard. During the implementation of the plan we must pay special attention to qualitative changes, eliminate various obstacles, respond to challenges in a militant manner, and raise the effectiveness of managing instruments. The annual plans have a crucial role to play in this regard. These plans must not be regarded as just customary sections of the 5-year plan. Their aim must be to increase efforts in promoting efficiency and effectiveness. The most important thing in this connection is to stimulate qualitative changes in the forms of technological progress, structural modifications, the pro-export drive, and improved work organization.

We Should Be Bolder in Promoting Innovations [subhead]

We should search for possibilities to promote a faster restructuring of the economy than provided for by the draft plan, because this is the key to qualitative changes.

This is a task for not only the center, but also for plants and the party members working in them. This is because -- despite the general belief -- the share of central investments in overall investments is rather low and will account for merely 11 percent in the 1986-90 plan.

The strategy of restructuring and technological policy toward maximum thrift in using materials and energy and toward expanding exports should be the mainspring of the successes and improved positions of plants. It is the duty of all plants to concentrate their personnel, research-design, and fiscal potentials on the task of modernizing their production apparatus in this way. The many plants already doing this include the Chemitex-Wistom synthetic fiber plant in Romaszow Mazowiecki, the municipal bus repair depot in Slupsk, the Zrem plant in Miezyrzec Podlaski, and the Zwar subsidiary plant in Przasnysz.

The production of new lines launched by these plants has changed their efficiency, thanks to radical conservation of fuels, materials, and energy. Their examples should be propagated.

It is the duty of the government to accomplish consistently the central restructuring measures that are necessary to ensure the development of the appropriate branches of industry and plants, as well as of the entire national economy, and to stimulate restructuring measures in plants through economic-fiscal mechanisms, investment policy, government orders, and so on.

The solutions of the second phase of the reform will accelerate restructurizing measures in plants, and the plants that ignore these measures will not be able to survive. The Politburo believes that banks and founding bodies should display greater determination in eliminating from the economy the plants that are inefficient and fail to restructure.

The plants that have losses -- we have over 350 such plants and cooperatives -- must use the next few months properly. The losses are considerable. The manpower and materials they use must be used effectively either by them, if they are able to do so, or by other plants and cooperatives. We expect that these plants and cooperatives will feel the entire weight of the mechanisms that help to enforce effectiveness and efficiency, including credit policy, bans on material- and energy-intensive technologies and the production of obsolete articles, mergers of plants, and changes in production lines.

Legal and fiscal conditions for intensifying technological progress have been created in the past few years, and that is why we expect the appearance of modern designs and technologies based on Polish scientific and technological ideas. Industrial plants should also be important elements of progress side by side with scientific institutions.

The technological and practical standards used by foreign producers who turn out modern goods cheaply should be followed in modernizing our products. It is the basic duty of every plant management to always monitor the technological evolution of individual products in the world. Unfortunately, this practice has still not become general as attested to by the most recent results of the control checks carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control. These results show that most of the checked plants did not analyze the production modernity standards, and some 30 percent of them did not draw up any plans for technological progress. It is the duty of plant managements to appoint teams to deal with these tasks. Solving more complicated problems will often require the combined efforts of a number of plants. It will not be possible to achieve any significant results without properly organized efforts.

Inventions and rationalization are important elements in modernizing products and production technologies, but ensuring that engineers and technicians are always creatively active in promoting technological progress is the basic issue.

The implementation of the plants' plans for technological progress must become the concern of party organizations. The party leadership will bear this in mind.

Plants' activities to promote scientific and technological progress must be supported by scientific institutes and by the entire scientific-technological base existing outside of plants. The basic weakness of these activities in plants is that research and technological schedules are too long.

We expect various departments and ministries to be more resolute in doing their jobs. The Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technological Progress and the appropriate departments are obliged to be more energetic in implementing the good situations devised by Polish scientists and technicians. Every significant solution should be provided with a plan, which must stipulate the resources and incentives necessary to compel the correct speed and universality of implementation in all plants concerned.

The scientific-technological organizations in voivodships, which are supported by voivodships party and state authorities, have a crucial role to play. The propagation of technological progress in industrial plants must be an essential element of the voivodship technological progress plans, which should be drawn up on the inspiration of the PZPR committees in voivodships. Plants should be bold in promoting innovations, including the rationalizing and invention movement, the militancy and results of which differ from voivodship to voivodship and from plant to plant. We expect that the government work on the legal aspects of setting up small innovation units will soon be completed for submission to the Sejm.

It is obvious that the attention of all the units responsible for scientific technological progress continues to be focused on the tasks of the current socioeconomic plan. We also need efforts to draw up plans for our activities in the long run. The first version of the plan for scientific and technological development up to the year 2000 -- this version is closely linked to expected socioeconomic development -- will be submitted to interested communities for discussion in 1988.

Bad Quality Must Not Be Hidden Behind Anonymity [subhead]

The Central Committee expects that the government will consistently check on the efficiency of plans in this regard. Although no immediate results can be expected in this area, we must not allow entire years to go by before we know that the outlays on science, which have been greatly increased recently, produce feeble results.

We must be most resolute to ensure the quality of products and services. Radical measures are necessary.

The Politburo takes the view that the situation is ripe for quality checks to be carried out by state officials on products manufactured by plants. These officials, who will have nothing to do with plants, must possess powers to enforce real improvements in quality. We must also strengthen the social supervision over the quality of goods and services by improving the functioning and powers of the Federation of Consumers. The government should produce the necessary organizational and legal conditions for this in the first quarter of 1987. These conditions can be based on the recent Soviet regulations and on the practice of, say, the GDR. Comrade Szalajda will discuss this in his report.

Losses caused by bad quality of goods cost us over Z70 billion a year. Other losses are caused by the use of technologically obsolete, short-lived, and faulty products. Bad quality also causes moral and psychological losses and has become one of the ills of our economy. The task of restoring economic balance during the second phase of the economic reform must force the producers of bad goods to realize that good quality is one of the crucial factors in their economic situation.

Some such producers have already realized this. The good quality of the products turned out by the Zalom cable plant in Szczecin -- these products bear the "Q" and "1" quality marks -- has rewarded the work force financially and has provided larger funds for housing construction sponsored by the plant. On the other hand, the neighboring plant of electronic measuring equipment, the production of which should be of highest standards, has not turned out a single line with a quality mark.

The Politburo takes the view that party organizations should carry out periodic checks on the implementation of the plan programs for quality and sponsor the necessary organizational and technical measures. It is the duty of party echelons to thoroughly evaluate the militancy of party organizations in plants in this regard and to appraise the effectiveness of managers' activities. Party recommendations should be withdrawn if bad quality occasioned by subjective reasons is registered. Bad quality cannot hide behind anonymity. Party propaganda should tell the work forces about cases of shoddy performance and about the losses suffered through it by plants. The responsible people should be named.

Comrades, the Central Committee should instruct the party and state control bodies to check on the implementation of the resolution on conservation that the Politburo adopted last year. The situation differs from case to case, and some plants have scored considerable achievements. The Ostroleka paper mill has been able to reduce materials and energy in production from year to year and to use the funds so accrued for the mill's modernization and for increased wages. Thanks to new technologies, the Wroclaw Pollena plant has been able to begin the production of a much more effective detergent, which helps reduce the energy used by washing machines by 30 percent. On the other hand, the Spomasz packing machine plant in Gniezno has tolerated glaring waste for years and years so that material losses amounted to as much as 90 percent. Only the check carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control made it possible to change the production technology and to use the proper component parts.

The thoughtlessness of many plants and the inaction of various administrative echelons cannot be tolerated. Last January the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the system of material incentives for the conservation of materials in plants. The necessary riders to this resolution reached plants with great difficulty, so that today only a few plants -- fewer than 300 -- have been able to profit from these material incentives.

The significance of conservation for the national economy is little known. For example, reducing the annual consumption of materials and energy by as little as 1 percent can save us some Z100 billion and can finance additonal production worth Z200 billion, which is the sum we are short of in trying to eliminate the mismatch between demand and supply. Reducing coal consumption by 1 percent will save the economy 1.6 million metric tons of coal, which is worth $80 million when exported. Reducing the consumption of metallurgical products by 1 percent will save us 150,000 metric tons, which are worth $35 million in export prices.

How great conservation tasks in the current 5-year period are can be seen from the fact that the planned reduction in material intensiveness in 1987 stipulates that we should be able to work at least 1 day in every quarter with the help of conserved materials and at least 2 days in every quarter with the help of conserved energy.

This is the condition for implementing our national socioeconomic plan. These projects are no fantasy because countries comparable to ours have done this for years.

We will ask voivodships authorities to do away with their organizational helplessness in recycling secondary materials. As for the procurement of secondary nonferrous materials, differences in per capita procurement of them range from about 30 kg in Lodz and Leszno voivodship to 7-8 kg in Zamosc and Konin Voivodships. We appeal to trade unions and the PRON Commission for Social Pledges to actively participate in the national conservation and rationalization movement.

Party organizations, self-management bodies, and trade unions must set up the common front to combat technical neglect and, actually, technological vandalism, which have been most glaringly revealed by the special report drawn up on the initiative of the government by scientists and practitioners. Looking after machinery costs little, but every failure to do so costs us the earth. Plants can do most in this regard, but the government should launch a system of control that compels plants to take all care in handling their machinery and equipment. At the beginning of 1987 the appropriate control bodies will check on the rationalization of the Politburo's decision made in this matter last May.

At present, production assets are used during 1.3 working shifts and in the plants that are important for the entire economy during 1.1 shifts, whereas even in 1980 they were used during 1.4 shifts. Both inefficient and modern and efficient machines continue to be used equally badly. This hinders qualitative changes and actually amounts to wider application of the extensive methods of the economy.

The task of the voivodship committees and voivodas is to stimulate more vigorous actions concerning the labor market, including transfers of employees in local labor markets to ensure that modern production facilities are used at least during two shifts, even at the expense of shutting down worn-out machines, departments, or even complete enterprises. Analyses of the possibilities to carry out those kinds of undertakings must be conducted in the voivodships by mid-1987.

Their implementation will be helped by firm economic pressure on enterprises ineffectively employing machines and people. Instruments contained in the law on bankruptcy will have to be used more often.

Such transfers of workers are still very rare. The recent attempt in Lodz to merge the Pafino knitting plant, which works with obsolete equipment, with the modern Bistona plant met with opposition. Mechanisms of the economic reform that fail to encourage socially desirable structural changes must be modified. This is another issue that confirms the necessity for the second phase of the reform.

At the same time, party organizations in plants must create a climate conducive to reasonable agreement on various issues without superfluous emotions and prejudices. Unfortunately, we know of many cases in which people merely pay lip service to improvements in economic management and indulge in narrow parochialism. This is a subject for thought about the state's responsibility for managing and developing the economy, especially since some people often proclaim that the state should be eliminated from the economy, although world practice provides no confirmation that it should.

To Extend Forms of Exports Militancy [subhead]

The qualitative changes mapped out by the 10th party congress include the need to promote the economy's pro-export orientation, which the party will enforce with special energy.

We must change the situation in which our per capita export index is one of the lowest in Europe. Poland's share in world industrial production is more than twice its share in world exports. This shows how much we could increase our exports, which is the basic condition for restructuring our economy, increasing its efficiency and effectiveness, and solving our debt problem, which I will not discuss because the extensive report sponsored by the Central Committee with regard to our debts has been made available to the public.

Pro-export institutional solutions have been subjected to improvements for many years, but their effectiveness is still unsatisfactory. The most urgent task is to ensure the availability of materials and technologies for export production and genuine access to the foreign funds deposited in convertible currency accounts. We expect that recent government decisions will ensure the proper functioning of the system of convertible currency allowances in plants. In 1986 this system negatively affected the production processes in many plants.

As for export increases, our stand is most explicit: Plants that are able to export, but fail to do so will find it much more difficult to obtain imported materials and machines. We expect that each such plant will make such changes in production and technologies so as to enable it to go over to profitable export.

The aforementioned is what the following plants are doing successfully: the Polam plant in Pila, the Predom-Wromet plant in Wrinki, the furniture plant in Swarzedz, the Bawar plant in Warsaw, and the furniture plant in Bydoszcz. However, the point is that many plants just keep talking about export. What we need are rapid analyses of the situation and the liquidation of blank spots on our export map throughout the economy.

We expect much greater militancy from foreign trade units, especially in sponsoring pro-export changes in the economy, in acquiring beneficial export opportunities, and in expanding forms of our export militancy. All this also applies to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Intensified economic integration of the CEMA countries presents enormous opportunities for accelerated development. Progress in this regard has been too slow throughout CEMA. Last month's summit in Moscow was devoted to working out lines and methods of intensifying integration processes. Poland declared that it would do its utmost for the sake of this integration, and that is why we must prove our resolution through militancy and accuracy in devising new institutional solutions. This is in our most vital interest.

The present crux of this task is to urgently devise a qualitatively new integration mechanism, one that is consistent with future needs and which is based on economic foundations, in order to truly exploit the benefits of the international division of labor.

This creates great opportunities to intensify cooperation and its mechanisms along comprehensive lines. A large, open CEMA market will increase the efficiency of our economic mechanisms and shore up the logic of the second stage of the economic reform. The first step toward this goal will be direct cooperation between plants, cooperative links, and joint plants. This is how to promote serial production and lower the cost of much more effective production. We expect that plants will know how to actively use this opportunity. The task of the government bodies is to urgently draw up proposals for new institutional solutions that -- in agreement with our partners -- will detail how to improve the qualitative virtues of the instruments of multilateral socialist integration.

Housing construction calls for radical remedies, which must be energetically effected by the appropriate ministries, local authorities, and plants. The time of preparations and tentative actions is ending. Voivodas must be bolder in exploiting legal enactments that make it possible to acquire sites for housing construction. Investors must see that new technologies capable of conserving materials and energy make their appearance on construction sites. Producers and distributors of building materials and the supervising ministries and local authorities should decisively improve the regularity of material supplies.

All these activities should be effectively backed by the financing and credit system.

Certification Is the Road to Improved Organization and Better Work Discipline [subhead]

In housing construction, the simple transfer between concrete effects and financial results still does not work. The principle of "the more you do, the more you earn" must be realistically applied. Construction costs will rise. However, it is a question of ensuring that these costs do not burgeon because of losses, the failure to utilize productive capacity in housing industry factories, or uneconomical management. A lot can be done in this area by people's councils and their agencies. In adopting the principle that it is necessary to define the financial capabilities of people's councils for the entire 5-year period, we expect intensive activities to be undertaken with the aim of improving the voivodship investment process, including better work on the part of investment services in the field of town and settlement development.

This will confirm that the voidvodship that ensures that more effective technical solutions are employed -- including solutions pertaining to the communal infrastructure -- and exercises better supervision of the entire investment process will produce more results. An important factor ought to be the removal of all impediments to private, single family housing construction, including the removal of exceptionally oppressive bureaucratic procedures.

This year's second party-state review of construction industry enterprises revealed that many of the causes of the bad state of housing construction are subjective in nature, that they are the result of a lack of initiative and poor management. This is proved by the great differences between voivodships: a 30-month implementation cycle in some, compared to a 12-month implementation cycle in others. Differences in construction costs per square meter that vary from 20 or so thousand zlotys to almost Z40,000.

An inability to operate in accordance with the conditions created by the economic reform has resulted in a critical situation arising in many construction industry enterprises: In the Warsaw West Construction Combine, for example. But things can be done differently and better. The output results of the large panel enterprise in Nowogrod Bobrzanski demonstrate this. This enterprise is in effect already operating in accordance with the provisions of the second state of the economic reform.

We expect the brisk completion of work on amendments to the regulations governing the provision of finance and credit for construction and of work on altering the principles of housing policy. This should result in more disciplined administration of premises, and an improvement in the exchange of housing and the repair work process.

All those responsible for housing construction are bound by one objective -- the creation of conditions for accelerating the rate of housing construction and improving its quality. They will be severely judged from this angle. The Politburo obliges party echelons to definitely use all control and statutory provisions in this matter.

During the second stage of the reform it is necessary to introduce all the consequences of the reform into the workplace. In particular, general use ought to be made of the tried and tested method of the brigade system of work organization. The party has given this matter a powerful political impetus.

The advantages of group forms of work organization are attested to by the results obtained by enterprises such as the Conservation and Repair plant in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, the "Meblomor" Marine Equipment Factory in Czarnkow, the "Vis" Tool Factory in Warsaw, of the "Vis" Measuring Instrument Factory in Rawa Mazowiecka. In all these places there has been a significant increase -- that is, one of more than 30 percent -- in labor productivity. The principle that greater productivity means greater pay has become reality for these workers.

The operation of full-scale, comprehensive brigades opens up long-term responsibilities for improving labor organization and productivity. In the "Glinik" Drilling and Mining Machinery Factory in Gorlice creative use is being made to this end of the experience of the Ulanow Heavy Machinery and Special Machine Tool Plant with which the "Glinik" Factory is engaged in cooperation.

However, the number of enterprises that have embarked on the brigade path is still not very great. Other enterprises are floundering in a mass of various deficiencies. One obstacle is the lack of up-to-date working norms. Government organs ought to speed up the process of creating legislation for effecting order in this area and the process of restructuring centers for organization and the setting of norms. However, enterprises do not have to wait for this to happen. They should strengthen and put in order their normative bases independently.

A second, equally important task, especially for party organizations, is that of overcoming the reluctance on the part of some enterprise managerial personnel to transform work organization. A frequent cause of this is a fear of losing one's own position and importance because the brigade system exposes incompetent management and an inability to direct teams of people.

Brigade forms are in the best interests of the members of brigades, the entire work force, and all enterprise organs. They result in both improved enterprise economic results and higher pay. They create a new work philosophy and ethic, and they eliminate a feeling of being hired labor. Work directed by employees themselves in this form of micro self-management results in the efficient harnessing of humanism and autonomy of participation. On the one hand, this represents the attainment of a balance between technology and man, but it also overcomes the barrier of too little motivation and enhances self-discipline as well as forms of urging on the management.

It is essential that workplace party organizations in all enterprises promote the brigade movement, create an atmosphere of activeness with regard to this matter, and encourage enterprise organs and social forces to proceed in this direction. Voivodship committees have to provide broad assistance to them, must stimulate this movement, and disseminate the best models.

Comrades, the decisions adopted at the 10th congress pertaining to conducting a general review and modernizing the organizational structures in the economy and the state are a response to an obvious social need for greater efficiency in collective activity in the economy and in other fields; for the provision of better services to the population; and for the elimination of bureaucratic phenomena which make everyday life more difficult and diminish the results of work.

The modernization of ineffective and obsolete organizational systems and methods of operation is essential. In this sense, the review will serve to assist the second stage of the reform and will constitute an integral part of it.

As the results of the press poll "How To Operate More Effectively" have shown, alongside the hopes that the public has for the review, there are fears that the review may be an empty slogan, another action that will pass without producing results, and that it will not encompass central levels.

What is the current state of work like? The party-government commission responsible for the review has adopted ideas and principles for its implementation. Four teams have begun work on reviewing structures and job certification in the central administration; reviewing public service structure; reviewing so-called nonindustrial structures in the economy; and analyzing the course of job certification in enterprises managed on the basis of government guidelines. Materials are being prepared for setting up further teams. Voivodship commissions have been appointed. However, their work cannot be based exclusively on instructions from above, as it is not possible to decree everything and to take into account regional differences in Warsaw. Therefore, we expect autonomous initiatives to enrich the review with inspiration from regions and enterprises. The stepping up of preparatory work in all cells should make it possible to fully implement the review in 1987. The issue of reviewing structures and of job certification generates much emotion -- and, in particular, a search for who will begin the job certification process and with whom -- which has found expression in the opinions voiced by enterprises. This is why the process will proceed at all levels simultaneously.

The review of the central administration will begin shortly and will, among other things, include an analysis of organizational structures in the Ministry of Construction and Spatial and Communal Economy and in the Ministry of Finance. It will reveal an estimated level of reserves. It will also reveal unnecessary documentation and reports, and whether the functioning of the ministries accords with the principles of the reform and the realization of its goals.

This makes it necessary to conduct an institutional review and analysis of problems such as accounting procedures, statistical information, and bookkeeping records in the entire state. The review cannot overlook the documents kept by enterprises, whose internal information, accounting, and planning systems are frequently burdened by a creative joy that is defended on the grounds that every enterprise is different. This is not completely true, and enterprises are uncritical in their view of internal enterprise bureaucracy that hampers the operation of an enterprise's own cells.

In this area there are many opportunities for young engineers, technicians, economists, and workers who have not yet been numbed by routine.

This is an opportunity for the Chief Technical Organization, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, the Polish Economic Society, and above all for youth and party organizations.

The review has stirred up discussion about the number of state administrative employees -- and this is right. We will keep a careful watch on this matter. However, I would like to provide some figures. There are a total of 175,000 people employed in central and regional administrative bodies, whereas there are about 2.4 million people employed in the economic administration of units of the socialized economy in the material production sphere.

If we conduct a sound analysis of the functions of every enterprise element, cut back on our bureaucracy, standardize paperwork, and rationalize it and many other factors connected with job certification, then we will be able to reduce manpower by 2 percent a year, which would total 250,000 people over a 5-year period. There is no need for me to explain what this would mean for production, services, trade, the health service, and the communal economy.

We are considering this subject together, because it is something to fight for. I believe that a directive from the center is not the only thing that would be efficacious in this area.

The party-government commission will shortly announce its position on the subject of organizational structures in the economy. After an antimonopoly law comes into effect, there will be an organizational restructuring of that part of the economy in which decentralization is needed. The drawn out doubts and discussions on the subject of the organizational structures of the building, electronics, and electricity-generating equipment industries will be terminated with final decisions.

Preparatory work in the sphere of services to the population is also advanced. Work is in progress on a program to improve the functioning of regional cells of the state administration. The program's implementation will serve to reduce the amount of time lost by citizens in towns and the countryside in having administrative matters dealt with. It will bring about a simplification of administrative procedures and will reduce the nightmare of unnecessary references and testimonials. An important role in this matter will be played by the details written in the identity cards of every citizen.

Work has commenced on the debureaucratization of the communal economy, health care, communications, and mass services for the population.

Pilot and methodological work on job certification was formally initiated by a Council of Ministers resolution adopted in March of this year. However, this work on the weakness of the normative base is proceeding more slowly than expected. Some ministries still have not formulated appropriate guidelines and methodological recommendations for enterprises.

Party organizations in all ministries and central offices should throw off sluggishness.

Job certification is one of the roads leading to an improvement in work organization and discipline, and thus to better productivity. The situation in this area is not that good.

About 1.2 million people are absent from work every day; weekly effective working time does not exceed 30 hours. All kinds of delays are the order of the day. Can enterprises talk of an employment barrier while making such poor use of existing capacity? A reduction in absenteeism by one-quarter corresponds to employing 300,000 people. A reduction of the same order in the amount of working time lost during the working day is the equivalent of employing another 400,000. Improving the management of plants cannot be postponed -- as is often maintained -- until supplies are balanced, because even if full supplies were received they would be wasted when there is such disorder, poor discipline, a lack of norms, poor quality products, and a failure to observe technological norms.

Certification undertakings have aroused great activity on the part of scientific and technological associations in the form of advice, methodological assistance, opinions, and training. This should produce results. Unfortunately, higher schools and research and development units have hitherto been standing on the sidelines of these processes. We will address them directly and we are communicating our views to the party organizations operating in them.

Full Application of the Principle: "Pay According to Work" [subhead]

It is appropriate to exploit actively -- in accordance with the efficiency-oriented sense of the second stage of the reform -- the package of solutions regulating work relations.

The law on collective agreements -- passed in accordance with the position of the National Trade Union Accord -- should serve to strengthen links between work and wages.

In regulating individual branches, new collective agreements must take into account the different positions in which enterprises find themselves. Currently, pay levels and principles regulated by enterprise award systems are related to the economic capabilities of economic units. In concluding new agreements, it ought to be remembered that the principle of self-financing continues to be primary, that the actual contents of the agreement will be realized by the degree to which the enterprise produces efficiently.

The law on the establishment of enterprise award systems, which has been in operation for 3 years, makes it possible for many enterprises to increase that part of wages that is related to results. The experience gained so far, as well as Supreme Control Chamber assessments, indicate that this has not been the case everywhere. Enterprise pay systems, which are worked out and introduced by independent enterprises, are often too tolerant, and as a result there is no appropriate link between pay and results. This forcefully poses the following question: What enterprise forces are still to be mobilized to attain the desired objectives? What do self-management bodies and managements say about this? What do party organizations have to say? For this is the area in which the sense of the most important solutions of the reform is being decided. It can be said that a great area of enterprise independence is not being managed satisfactorily. The work that has been undertaken on revising the law on wages must ensure a significant strengthening of the enforcement of all elements that regulate the management of labor.

The rationalization of employment in enterprises should be consistently implemented in close conjunction with the results of job certification. Essential changes to the Labor Code should facilitate this.

Comrades, the new stage places new tasks before the party, the representative and self-governing bodies, groups of workers, social organizations, the administration, and all who serve Poland. In an integrated and unified manner, the party will direct its forces, its ideological and intellectual capacity, its organizational experience, and its ability to mobilize toward the acceleration of qualitative changes in management. It sees this as a condition for resolving national development problems. This is the primary goal at the present time.

Comprehensive and issue-related tasks for the party have been set down in the central plan for the realization of the congress resolution and its development in voivodships and enterprises.

The most important tasks for work in the economy at the present time have featured prominently in the Politburo's report. After debate, the Central Committee will define them in the resolution adopted by our plenum.

The content of these tasks can be expressed in general terms in the form of four directives:

First, to create universal conditions for the promotion of innovative and economy-minded attitudes, to remove obstacles in the way of innovators, and to increase the authority of all those who strive forward and ensure that they are accorded material and moral recognition; to accelerate the development and application of scientific, technological, and organizational progress by consistently directing great undertakings, by way of a universal review of organizational structures, and by way of job certification.

Second, to strengthen and develop socialist socioeconomic relations, and thus the socialist character of socialist enterprises, the importance of participants in the economic process, and workers' self-management and co-participation in all its forms. And, in particular, to defend real socialist principles of distribution, that is, to differentiate pay according to work results.

Third, to accelerate the practical application of the change in the rules on the functioning of the economy in the direction of true enterprise self-financing and making pay strictly dependent on work results. To ensure observance of the logic of the second stage of the reform, which combines enterprise independence with responsibility. To protect the legal and institutional order of the reform, and at the same time its compatibility with economic laws and with the requirements of intensive management. To instill the sense of the second stage of the reform in the public mind by employing political and educational means.

Finally, the party must reconcile various interest groups and integrate them with general social interests to prevent social tensions, and to produce solutions to conflict situations that promote progress and strengthen the position and activeness of the main partners in the social composition of the socialist enterprise.

There ought to be universal familiarity with the reformed rules of the economic game in society.

When the reform was begun, during its first few years the level of social awareness constituted an obstacle on more than one occasion. As we now enter the second stage of the reform, we must make social awareness an opportunity, a base on which to build a movement for going forward. At this higher level of the economic game -- as I will describe it -- society must be reached more extensively, more rapidly, and more clearly. This is the most important element of economic education at the present time.

Who are the most important recipients of this education?

The enterprise, first and foremost. This is the place where man does not develop in a schoolroom but in the actual process of production and distribution. Party organizations ought to intensify and update the content of economic schooling programs by basing them on practice in the enterprise and the region.

It is a question of work forces being familiar with an enterprise's economic position, intended changes, options for improving an enterprise's economic position, and financial and pay mechanisms. A fruitful and concrete method of education must be real work force participation -- participation that is guaranteed by law -- in the formulation, supervision, and assessment of the implementation of enterprise plans, investment programs, and undertakings pertaining to social matters and everyday life. This is precisely the area in which familiarity with rules, regulations, and interdependencies is useful and, at the same time, educational. This is why practice is the best teacher in the field of economic education.

Educational assistance must be provided to self-management body aktivists in the performance of their important role in the context of economic realities and necessities.

An economic and legal guidance system attached to people's councils ought to be set up.

A competent group of consultants that would provide advice and assistance on all matters of interest to self-management bodies ought to be set up in the Office of the Council of Minsters. Use should at last be made of the good practical experience that has been obtained so far, and there ought to be a permanent institution of meetings for self-management aktivists that would operate under the aegis of the Sejm commission. These meetings should address concrete matters that are of importance for enterprise progress, issues such as the brigade work system, the application of scientific achievements, and the quality of output.

Economic education should be aimed at managerial cadres in particular. This not only applies to enterprise directors, but to all managers at all levels, from ministers to foremen. The introduction of intended changes, the translation of the logic of the reform into practice, depends on them most of all.

Economic convention must embrace all society. Economic laws -- and, in particular, the essential links between production and distribution -- and the sources of real progress ought to be a constant subject of discussion. The main point of this dialogue is for the practical application of the socialist principle of distribution -- from each according to his abilities to each according to his work -- to enter society's bloodstream. If today we justifiably complain about the poor state of the work ethic, about an oversimplified form of egalitarianism, then we ought to see it as the product of a firmly embedded and erroneous conception of this principle. This is the result of difficulties extending over many years and of our own mistakes. This mental distortion was made more acute by the enemy, who at the beginning of the eighties deliberately incited demands for the equal distribution of goods. The enemy created a demagogic slogan out of the theory that we all have the same stomachs. The legacy of this mental perversion must be eliminated during the second stage of the reform, without forgetting the basic canons of a social policy that is designed to attain the idea of social justice under socialism as fully as possible, but on the basis of economic realities in accordance with the 10th congress resolution.

The 10th congress resolution, the conditioning factors and tasks contained in the 5-year plan, and the conditions and requirements of the second stage of the reform give rise to tasks for the administration, enterprises, control organs, and all social forces.

The government should energetically apply instruments for accelerating qualitative changes in management, release social initiative, and make greater use of enterprise independence, while simultaneously enforcing enterprise responsibility for results. At the same time, the government must present more clearly its programs and its intended courses of activity designed to resolve matters of the greatest importance for working people. We hope that prompt attention will be given to the postulates and matters raised at the trade union congress that can be dealt with quickly.

It is the duty of enterprise managerial cadres to speed up the process of self-reform, to aim at using internal factors to boost efficiency and effect structural and qualitiative changes, to aim at everything that ensures success and progress. It is particularly important to improve everyday work process. Workers are right in calling for this when they witness instances of their efforts being fully used.

The workers' self-management council -- which is a fully fledged joint master of the enterprise and an enterprise managerial body -- will have its powers extended and should make active use of the opportunity for work force co-participation and partnership in management. This also means greater responsibility for results and incomes that are proportional to results.

We expect trade unions to step up the level of their activeness and to extend their areas of operation in workplaces. When defending the interests of working people they should not lose sight of objective economic rules, which if not observed run counter to those interests. This imposes the duty of fostering attitudes of co-participation and a belief in the connection between an individual worker's life and an enterprise's results. We are pleased at the tone of trade union congress documents on this subject.

In their everyday work, unions should also be objective in their assessments of economic phenomena and should place responsibility for results upon those who in fact create them, and avoid making the simplifications that sometimes occur.

Professional and social control organs should provide more effective support for the mechanisms of the second stage of the reform. A high level of control efficiency is needed, especially of internal economic unit control. The weakness of this form of control makes it necessary to use the class-based goad, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate. All control organs must adopt their methods and forms of operation to new institutional conditions. They must concentrate on evaluating the effectiveness of activities and permit a sound margin of economic risk. This should be borne in mind in shaping the entire system of control in the state, in coordinating it, and in determining the main objectives of activity.

It Is Quality of Performance That Counts and Not Party Affiliation [subhead]

Cadre policy will serve the objective of qualitative change and restructuring. The main principles of cadre policy adopted at the 13th Central Committee Plenum were fully affirmed by the 10th congress. At present, it is a matter of applying these principles resolutely and consistently in making appointments to managerial positions and in evaluating the work of managers, party members or not. This is way the party must effectively combat a routine approach and ossification on the part of some managerial cadres. The party must stimulate the rotation of cadres, and promote innovative people and those who are speeding up the restructuring process. The decisive criterion cannot be party affiliation but who is a better worker.

A broad social response is prompted by criticism of the persistence of inappropriate personnel decisions, of cases of people being appointed to managerial positions who do not satisfy professional, political, and ethical criteria, people who neglect their duties and place personal advantage above the public interest. This is also true of criticism of cases in which the law is not observed and the norms of collective life are not observed, and of instances of high-handedness, the pursuit of personal gain, and drunkeness. There is a large gap between the words and deeds of some managerial cadres.

The party has declared war on all these phenomena. The most important tasks for party echelons and organizations in this war are:

1. To show iron resolve in applying the criteria for selecting and assessing cadres that have been made part of cadre policy. To appoint the best people and to support directors who are capable of managing the economy during the second stage of the reform.

2. To improve internal party mechanisms for identifying, evaluating, and recommending cadres who display the appropriate qualities. To withdraw recommendations from those who are unable to bear the burden of this task.

3. To protect cadre policy from the reappearance of bad practices, to rid cadre policy of favoritism and cliquishness. To give extensive consideration to public opinion and particularly the opinion of party organizations in making all cadre decisions.

Esteemed comrades, the new stage of the reform is an offer of social accord, an invitation to cooperate for the good of Poland, and it marks another step forward in socialist renewal. Only this path will make it possible to make fuller use of the nation's creative forces and to divert them into the current of multiplying common assets. Awareness of this fact is growing. Scientists, those involved in the practical running of the economy, and people who are vocationally very remote from the economy agree that without the consistent implementation of the reform it will not be possible to deal with the problems facing our country that stem from social demands and national aspirations. This universal display of will, this social capital must be transformed into a current of energy and channelled into concrete activity.

TRYBUNA LUDU PUBLISHES THIRD CC PLENUM RESOLUTION

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["Resolution of the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum on Tasks in Accelerating Qualitative Changes in the Economy in Light of the 10th Congress Resolution"]

[Text] The Central Committee takes the view that accelerating qualitative changes in the economy in line with the 10th congress resolution calls for the efforts of the party and the people to be concentrated on the following main factors in economic intensification:

-- The second stage of the economic reform;
-- Structural changes in the national economy;
-- Accelerating scientific, technological, and organizational progress;
-- Fully exploiting manpower resources, energy, raw materials, and fixed assets;
-- Increasing the economy's export commitments;
-- Generally reviewing organizational structures in the economy and the state.

I.

1. The Central Committee takes the view that the lines and goals of the 1986-90 national socioeconomic plan are based on 10th congress instructions, are feasible, and are consistent with the intention to speed up our development. However, this does not mean that the implementation of the plan will fulfill all the expectations of the people.

2. The Central Committee regards the acceleration of qualitative changes as a key to accomplishing the socioeconomic goals for the current 5-year period and instructs government bodies to control the qualitative changes during the implementation of the plan, to eliminate various obstacles, and to increase the efficiency of management instructions.

II.

1. The main task is to accelerate the implementation of the economic reform and to promote its second stage.

2. The Central Committee instructs the government to launch comprehensive economic and legal-organizational activities to this end. The aim of these activities is:

-- To update the factors in the cost effectiveness analysis, particularly prices, exchange rates, and the depreciation fund rates, and to cut subsidies for unprofitable economic units and undertakings in order to provide objective conditions for the fiscal autonomy of plants and for the evaluation of their achievements;
-- To stimulate the production militancy and enterprising spirit of work forces and to boost the development opportunities for efficient plants;
-- To radically improve the flow of consumer goods, production materials, and investments and to abandon prices based on costs in favor of prices based on balanced economic factors;
-- To increase the power of economic instruments in order to speed up structural changes and to eliminate inefficient technologies, products, plants, and undertakings;
-- To overcome monopolist practices in the economy and to eliminate the diktat of those who supply products, especially cooperative component parts;
-- To intensify the exploitation of the production base of farming by increasing the flow of industrial means of production, utilizing technological progress, promoting land reclamation and integration, and improving land transactions;
-- To aggravate the struggle against all ills of socioeconomic life;
-- To improve public services, collective consumption, and civic services;
-- To ensure the necessary social protection in line with socialist social justice.

3. Profound changes in the performance of plants and the exploitation of their internal reserves must result from their full fiscal autonomy and from the economic coercion used against them.

The Central Committee instructs party members in plant management, workers self-management bodies, and trade unions to ensure that the functioning of cost effectiveness analyses in plants is improved and that shops, brigades, and individual job positions are conversant with the principles of the economic reform.

4. Implementing the 10th congress decisions and properly assessing the expectations attached to the congress of the National Trade Union Accord, the Central Committee recommends the opening of an extensive campaign of information and consultations to fully inform people of the goals, nature, rules, and social effects of the second stage of the reform. It also recommends that people be asked about the rate at which economic balance is to be restored and about the ways of restoring it. It is necessary to explain the principle of "something for something" -- to describe the opportunities provided by the second stage of the reform and to evaluate the dangers and losses that can result if this stage is not accomplished.

The Central Committee instructs the staff appointed by the Politburo to wage this campaign to draw up the program for information and consultative activities by the end of January 1987. The Central Committee propaganda and ideology departments will train lecturers and publicists in line with this program.

The Central Committee recommends that, regarding the second stage of the reform, the government organize training and tests for the leading economic personnel and workers in the central and local administration. The Central Committee Secretariat will do the same for the economic branches of the party apparatus.

The Central Committee team for the people's economic education will update the program for this education and will adapt it to the needs of the second stage of the reform. In particular, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of economic education in plants on the basis of political experience and lessons gained from the operation of economic mechanisms in individual plants.

The Central Committee asks party organizations and echelons, People's Councils, universities, the Polish Economic Society, the Supreme Technical Organization, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, social and professional associations, and youth organizations to search for new, attractive forms of economic education.

III.

1. Consistent structural changes in the economy are tasks for the government and for plants. The quicker development of the branches that determine the modernity and efficiency of industry, as provided for by the 5-year plan, creates the necessary conditions for accelerating structural changes through the economy.

Modernization of production, efficiency changes in its structure, and technological orientation toward maximum conservation of materials and energy and toward export expansion should be the mainspring of success and the better position of plants. The Central Committee addresses this task to party members in managing positions and to party organizations in plants.

It is the duty of founding bodies, banks, and fiscal services to support plants and to resolutely eliminate bad plants that are unable to cope with economic reform.

2. It is the government's task to apply economic compulsion to modernize production with the help of institutional and organizational instruments. The work on creating a legal basis for plants that promote innovations should be completed in the first months of 1987. It also is necessary to provide conditions for rapidly putting these plants into operation.

The work to create conditions that encourage a more extensive establishment of scientific-production centers should also be expedited.

The task of plants is to fully exploit the potential of rapidly promoting modern and effective scientific and technological solutions. Every important and effective solution must be used in economic practice. Party echelons and organizations should take special care of inventors, rationalizers, and authors of scientific-technological and organizational progress.

3. In line with the 10th congress decisions, it is necessary to carry out a comprehensive and thorough review of technologies, products, and development programs to find out how truly modern they are. The government, assisted by the Supreme Technolgical Organization and other associations, will urgently define and implement the methods of this review.

In 1987, PZPR Voivodship Committees should sponsor voivodship programs for promoting scientific-technological programs. We count on the cooperation and militancy of scientific-technological organizations and their branches in plants as well as the youth organizations in drawing up and implementing these programs.

4. The Central Committee thinks it is necessary to take radical measures to improve the quality of goods and services. In the first quarter of 1987 the government will prepare further organizational and legal enactments to ensure such improvements.

It is necessary to strengthen social supervision of the quality of goods and services by various measures, including the greater powers for the federation of consumers.

Party organizations will sponsor periodical control checks on the implementation of the programs for improvements in quality and for the necessary technical and organizational measures.

5. It is necessary to make radical progress in rationalizing the administration of materials, fuels, and energy, in exploiting scrap to a greater extent, and in struggling against waste.

The party and state control bodies are instructed to check on the realization of the Politburo resolution on intensifying activities to promote thrifty economic management and to combat waste.

The party asks PRON; trade unions; social-professional, self-government, and youth organizations; and all the people to participate actively in the general thrift movement and to give extensive support to the struggle against squandering and waste.

6. The Central Committee recommends that the government promote a series of institutional devices that coerce plants to improve the exploitation of their production equipment.

In the first 6 months of 1987, control bodies run by the party, the state, and the people should check on the realization of the Politburo decisions of May 1986 on improving the exploitation of production equipment and combating omissions in this regard.

The task of voivodship committees and voivodas is to sponsor and support actions to rationalize employment and to redeploy manpower to better exploit modern machines and equipment.

7. The Central Committee stresses that it is the duty of all economic echelons and all managing bodies to forcibly promote the export commitments of the economy, because this is one of the decisive conditions for qualitative changes and for solving the basic problems of the country's development.

In the range and technology of production plants, those changes that make it possible to increase profitable exports should be carried out. Plants that continue to make profitable exports should be granted priority access to materials, machines, and equipment. Plants that do not export, although they are able to, will not be granted any such priorities.

The Central Committee expects that as of 1987 the government will ensure that the system of convertible currency allowances operates as a fully streamlined and guaranteed system.

The foreign trade apparatus must increase its militancy in promoting exports and rationalizing imports. It is necessary to develop and enrich the present achievements of our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. In particular, plants and scientific research units should be more resolute in exploiting opportunities for direct cooperation with CEMA plants. Voivodship committees will launch supporting and controlling activities in this regard.

It is also desirable to promote economic and scientific-technological relations with other countries on the principle of mutual benefits.

8. While promoting collective labor contracts in conjunction with trade unions, the government should ensure that the plant wage systems are suitably adapted to these contracts, primarily to ensure that work is properly evaluated: Good work must be well rewarded and bad work must be eliminated.

We expect plant managements to launch resolute action to improve work discipline. Every strict manager who uses his powers as provided for by the Labor Code must win the support of the party organization and must see to it that self-management bodies participate actively and enjoy a strong position.

It is necessary to propagate tested methods of raising the productivity and collective nature of work done under the brigade system. With this in mind, the government will accelerate the process of putting into effect enactments on streamlining work norms.

Voivodship committees should actively support the development of the brigade system of work and propagate the experience of the plants the are leaders in this regard.

The coming session of the Central Committee Politburo will present the ministerial and voivodship evaluations of the spread of the brigade system of work.

IV.

The Cenral Committee emphasizes the special responsibility of ministries, local authorities and agencies, housing cooperatives, and construction plants for accomplishing housing tasks as provided for by the 10th congress resolution.

Local authorities and voivodas must be more effecient in preparing sites for housing construction and must ensure the infrastructure for them as a priority matter.

The building materials industry and the branches of industry working for housing construction must display the necessary discipline in accomplishing their appointed tasks. This is a particularly important and responsible task for party members, especially those in management positions in these branches of industry.

The Central Committee supports the activity of the Housing Council as well as social initiatives aimed at speeding up cooperative, communal, plant, individual, and sponsored housing construction.

Local authorities must streamline repair and modernization work and improve the administration of housing resources. It is necessary to accelerate the indispensable changes in housing policy and in the financing and loan principles affecting housing.

V.

1. The Central Committee instructs the Party-Government Commission for Reviews of Organizational Structures in the Economy and the State to make consistent efforts to comprehensively improve the organization of the economy and social life. The party expects further specific initiatives relating to the exploitation of organizational progress as an important factor in the economic reform.

The Voivodship Commissions for Reviews of Organizational Structures should pay an important role in this task.

The Central Committee will periodically review reports on the progress made by these commissions.

2. Active personnel policy must shore up qualitative changes in the economy. The personnel policy's criteria for selecting and evaluating managing cadres must be observed with resolute consistency.

Primary party organizations should more often use their right to withdraw party recommendations from managers who hide behind the screen of spurious determining factors and excuses.

The Central Committee instructs all party echelons to evaluate the performance of party members who have leading roles in cooperatives in order to find out whether this performance is consistent with the public interest. The Central Committee asks the ZSL Supreme Committee and the SD Central Committee to take similar action.

3. The basic task of all party echelons and organizations is to launch militant activities against sham work, red tape, and attitudes of frustration and passivity. It is necessary to nip these attitudes in the bud in every plant, institution, team, and individual job.

At the same time, it is necessary to effectively popularize positive experiences and to ensure that distinguished and leading performers are given suitable service, material, and moral rewards. The Central Committee regards efforts to catch up with the best performers as a specific and tangible duty and not as something left to one's discretion.

The Central Committee asks all citizens to participate on the largest scale possible in the efforts to improve our economy and to speed up its qualitative changes.

VI.

1. The Central Committee accepts "The Central Plan for Implementing the 10th PZPR Congress Resolution" and instructs party committees and organizations to consistently accomplish its tasks. In line with the enactments of the PZPR statute, party members and candidates active in the echelons of government, state administration, social and occupational organizations, and self-government bodies should do their best to ensure that their communities militantly participate in realizing the 10th congress decisions.

The Central Committee asks the ZSL, the SD, and all PRON signatories to creatively share in implementing the goals laid down in the central plan for implementing the 10th congress resolution.

2. Approving the Politburo report, the Central Committee instructs party echelons and organizations to accomplish the tasks laid down in this report and in the concluding speech made by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Central Committee acknowledges and accepts the government's lines of action presented in the report of the Council of Ministers.

3. The Central Committee states that it will comprehensively evaluate the implementation of this resolution at a plenary meeting at the end of 1987.

Signed: The PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw 17 Dec 1986.

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON AMNESTY, OFFICIAL TRIPS

LD061806 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 6 Jan 87

[By Miroslaw Luniewski and Wieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 6: The effects of amnesty of July 17, 1986, Japanese premier's upcoming visit to Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski's planned visit to Italy and other foreign trips by Polish officials planned for this year were the main topics at today's news conference by government spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Amnesty Effects [PAP subhead]

At the start of the conference, Urban answered a question from REUTER concerning the effects of the amnesty passed on July 17, last year. He said a total of 71,500 people had availed themselves of the act on special treatment of the perpetrators of some offences, in various forms ranging from pardons and eased penalties to conditional release from jail or dropped penal procedure. So far 47 of these have relapsed into crime, and they are all common offenders, Urban said.

Till Dec. 31, last year, the amnesty had been extended to total of 1,070 people guilty of offences against the state or public order. Of that number, 575 people volunteered to report their illegal activity. None of them committed any crime after confession their offences, the spokesman said.

Penal proceedings against 278 persons not taken into pre-trial detention before appearing in courts were dropped, and 225 people were freed from jails and pre-trial arrests. Only four of them later committed misdemeanours violating public order, Urban said. He added that Frontier Military Corps (WOP) had extended the amnesty to 139 people who had committed offences against the state border.

Minister Urban stressed that the July 17 act is still in force and in specially justified cases the Supreme Court, acting on motion from the chief public prosecutor, is still in power to drop proceedings against perpetrators of any crime committed prior to July 17, last year, or pardon a binding court penalty. He noted that Dec. 31 market the expiry of the offer of impunity to perpetrators of crimes against the state or public order, if they had volunatrily confessed.

Urban added that on Oct 24, last year, the parliament had reformed the misdemeanour code, including into it the less dangerous offences against the state or public order, which means they are no longer treated as crimes and carry less severe punishment. The spokesman emphasised that the July 17 act had been prompted by progressing stability and ending political conflicts, and helped the progress of conciliation, the uniting of efforts taken for the good of the country, and healing the splits. The effects of the amnesty contribute to creation of ground and climate for further reforms and development of democracy in Poland.

Before W. Jaruzelski's Visit to Italy and Japanese Premier's Visit to Poland [PAP subhead]

Urban confirmed that on January 12-14, 1987 president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an official visit to Italy. During it a meeting with Pope John Paul II is expected.

Asked about the expectations of the Polish Government linked with the visit by prime minister of Japan to this country, Minister Urban stated: "We view this visit as very important. We expect from it a progress in mutual understanding and serious talks on international situation and bilateral relations, especially in the field of economy."

Other High-level Visits Expected This Year [PAP subhead]

Minister Urban also said that next to his visit to Rome Wojciech Jaruzelski would probably pay two or three other visits to capitalist countries. Among other things, during Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to Tokyo, discussed was a visit by W. Jaruzelski to Japan.

Polish minister of foreign affairs will visit Sweden and Switzerland in the first half of the year. He will also pay visits to several Far Eastern countries.

We expect official visits to Poland by foreign ministers of France and the Federal Republic of Germany and also by some other ministers from Western countries.

The contracts (with foreign countries) expected this year are a proof of the vigorous activity of our foreign policy and the dynamic dimension of the normalization of Poland's relations with Western countries. Poland has regained her traditional position on the international arena in East-West contacts, emphasized Urban.

Polish-U.S. Relations [PAP subhead]

Asked if the Polish Government was being more optimistic about better relations with the U.S., Urban said the government was moderately optimistic in review of the fact that political contacts between both countries had been resumed. There are more voices inside the U.S. who question in part or wholly the American policy of restrictions against Poland, but the optimism is bound to be very moderate, Urban said, a no signs can be seen of any changes in America's essential policy lines on Poland. The restrictions are still there.

Polish Fishing Around Falklands/Malvinas [PAP subhead]

Urban denied reports by the Italian news agency ANSA that Poland, as the first socialist country, had allegedly applied in Britain for permission to fish in the Falklands/Malvinas waters. Only the companies so far fishing in these waters have made license requests for the next fishing season, he said, adding that, with regard to the Argentinian-British dispute, Poland was unchangingly for direct dialogue of the sides involved, in accordance with U.N. recommendations.

On Church Income [PAP subhead]

Asked to comment on an article on the wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, printed in the latest issue of the POLITYKA weekly, Urban said no government bodies were examining the church's receipts or its domestic or foreign financial sources. But everyone can see with their own eyes that the church is in no financial straits in Poland and that it is unaffected by the material hardships suffered in every other sphere of life, he said.

In this connection, it is jarring when some priests lament in their homilies over the difficult material situation of the faithful, laying the blame on the authorities, while themselves they are living in plenty of everything for the money they collect from these faithful, Urban said. This sometimes is even strange for Western observers coming from rich countries, Urban went on. He said he recalled an American news report in which the correspondent had been filled with surprise at the affluence surrounding Father Jankowski from Gdansk. The reporter was amazed at lavish banquets, Mercedes cars, rooms full of antiques belonging to that working class priest, as Jankowski calls himself.

Urban stressed that the authorities were pursuing an information policy firmly aiming to eliminate any "blank spots" or taboo topics, and that these principles had to be applied to all the spheres of public life and all the issues of interest to the public.

AIDS Prevention in Poland [PAP subhead]

Asked about Polish authorities' moves taken to reduce the effects of the AIDS disease in Poland, Urban cited extracts from a report submitted by the health minister to Vice-Premier Gertych, with current epidemiological evaluation of AIDS in Poland.

According to the report, although AIDS presented no major threat in Poland at this point, the Health Ministry has undertaken every necessary measure and launched a comprehensive action, in which main attention now was going to disseminaton of knowledge about the disease, not only among the risk groups, but the whole society.

Appeal by Oppositionists [PAP subhead]

Asked about government responses to an appeal by oppositionists for the release of 15 persons held for what Western media have branded as politically motivated offences, Urban said:

"I deem this appeal as a sign of particular impudence. Those people are asking for the release of a state functionary convicted of bribery, persons convicted of sabotage and others who were sentenced for murdering a policeman, a thief, and persons convicted of terrorism. It was not without reason that the July 17 act had excluded the most dangerous offences, such as espionage, sabotage or terrorism.

"There is no country in the world where murderers are not put in jails or corruptible officials punished," he added.

Urban sharply criticised fresh false Western reports, some of which, for instance, had made absurd insinuations on the Polish-Soviet relations.

POLITBURO EXAMINES FOREIGN POLICY, PARTY ISSUES

LD062037 Warsaw PAP in English 1917 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 6 -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP CC today evaluated Poland's foreign policy in 1986 and discussed major objectives in that sphere for this year. It also adopted main directions and assumptions of cooperation between the party and the international communist and working-class movement.

The bureau examined a report on the foreign trade sector and new forms of cooperation within CMEA in the wake of a meeting in November last year of party leaders from the member states. It aslo examined draft guidelines to be discussed by party cells nationwide ahead of a CC plenum on the role of the basic party branch (POP) in the country's socio-political and economic life.

ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION SECRETARIAT MEETS

LD070421 Warsaw PAP in English 2314 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 6 -- During a session held today the Secretariat of the Commission for Economic Reform, headed by its secretary, first deputy chairman of the government planning commission Franciszek Kubiczek, stated that the only prerequisite for increasing the effectiveness of economic reform is the right use of legal regulations describing the functioning of the economy.

Hitherto practice shows that the use of these regulations is too often diversified and creates much vagueness. This lack of uniformity is the result of the introduction of many completely new solutions and formulations into legislative, organizational and economic practices. The Secretariat stated that in order to assist economic units in the correct use of legal regulations an interdisciplinary team should be called to life to formulate uniform explanations.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH MOSCOW -- Moscow, Jan. 6 -- Poland's Minister of Culture and Art Aleksander Krawczuk, on a visit here since January 5, and his Soviet counterpart Vasiliy Zakharov today signed a protocol on cooperation between Polish and Soviet Ministries of Culture in 1987. The document stressed that the two ministries of Culture in 1987. The document stressed that the two ministries would work on the further deepening of ties in culture and art and on consolidating creative interaction between Polish and Soviet culture and the arts. The ministries will exchange experiences concerning state management of culture as well as information on the organization of cultural life and artistic work. They will organize bilateral conferences of artists, seminars and symposia. Particular attention will be paid this year to events marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. A direct cooperation between institutions of culture, between students and schools of art is now becoming a significant element of cultural cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 6 Jan 87 LD]

ARTICLE URGES PROTECTION OF STATE SECRETS

AU021727 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Dec 86 p 5

[Sergiu Andon article: "Defending State Secrets -- an Important Legal Requirement and Patriotic Duty of Each Citizen"]

[Text] On the eve of the new year, the working people in our fatherland have the opportunity of looking back on results attained in 1986 with sentiments of legitimate satisfaction for achievements to date and with a feeling of full responsibility for what else could have been done; this is also an opportunity for tackling, in a mobilizing spirit, the tasks for Socialist Romania's further all-round development and our people's march forward along the road of progress and civilization. "Everything we have achieved," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in his speech at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, "is the result of the work of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people who, fully united under the leadership of our Communist Party, are unflinchingly implementing our program for socioeconomic development and the party-state domestic and foreign policy."

As the proceedings of the highest forums of our revolutionary workers democracy pointed out, our results and prospects reflect the correctness of our party policy of creatively applying generally valid laws and truths to concrete conditions prevailing in Romania and are made possible by the strong material base available to our socialist economy.

The people's work and advanced attitude as well as the way in which they show their patriotic and revolutionary spirit confer strength, efficiency, and life on our national base, thus ensuring that we can capitalize on the generous conditions created by our system. It is a law-governed truth that reaching higher levels persupposes efforts, steadfastness, self-denial, struggle with difficulties that may and do emerge, and determination in overcoming such difficulties and furthering our progress. Such moral and volitional qualities are reflected in social life by a healthy climate of order, discipline, and respect for laws, and for the principles and norms of socialist ethics and equity.

Society's entire progress along the road of an even higher level of civilization follows a natural dialectical concatenation: Better work, greater public wealth, and greater responsibility for public work and wealth.

Thanks to the unity of goals and interests of all of society's members -- a unity founded on their position of authentic socioeconomic equality -- the requirements of legality and ethics blend together until they become identical. Beginning with the fulfillment of plan tasks, which themselves are established by law, down to the most simple rule of labor safety, the requirement for strictly observing behavior norms represents a doubly duty, both legal and moral. In the awareness of each working man, the general application of the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism enhances the double meaning, both legal and moral, of observing behavioral rules at the place of work and production, thus increasing the urgency of applying them and preventing their would-be violation. Of course, this depends on ensuring that everybody is familiar with these behavioral rules and that an intensive educational activity is carried out with all categories of working people and citizens.

In dealing with the norms of order and discipline, one sometimes tends to differentiate between them or arrange them in accordance with some scale of values. This is a mistake.

Behavioral norms represent a single whole and any violation of these norms is tantamount to an alteration of the ethical and legal microenvironment in a given unit. There are no norms that are "more compulsory" or "more lenient" than others; likewise, it is not allowed to divide the places of work into some where legal violations are not permissible and some which offer discounts in exactingness. The climate of order and discipline must be strengthened whenever violations are still registered and exactingness must be raised everywhere to an exemplary level.

If the violation of any kind of legal norm is inadmissible, then such a contingency is all the more serious. Especially, when it applies to the rules protecting society's outstanding interests, such as the legal regulations governing state secrets. One cannot possibly talk about steps to enhance order and discipline without strengthening the exactingness, vigilance, and revolutionary spirit of each working man in implementing this important category of norms, namely, those pertaining to the preservation, handling, and circulation of, as well as access to, data and information of a secret nature.

In view of the importance of the values protected by these regulations and the major risk incurred by their nonobservance, no effort can be excessive, superfluous, or futile if it aims at presenting, explaining, and disseminating the law, reminding people of its provisions, and strengthening the spirit of responsibility for its implementation.

As a matter of fact, one cannot realistically claim that the risks of ignoring legal provisions on the defense of state secrets have been completely removed. One cannot really say that there are no longer subjective as well as other factors which can draw out certain human weaknesses and drive people onto the wrong path of negligence, recklessness, and even treason. Therefore, concurrently with strengthening overall order and discipline, one should genuinely raise the exactingness of strictly observing regulations concerning state secrets to a new qualitative level.

Strict observance of a climate of order and discipline cannot be doled out, delivered in stages, or checked only partially or sporadically. This climate is an organic whole and must be defended and strengthened in its entirety. For example, concurrently with the concern with better administering of material resources or utilizing the working schedule, it is absolutely natural and necessary to also strengthen the concern with defending the public wealth and protecting state secrets.

Otherwise we endanger through our administration our achievements derived from more efficient work. Secret data do not represent a category established in accordance with certain abstract criteria or somebody's whims; they are actually assets and at times, perhaps, the most valuable part of the common wealth. To divulge secrets or submit them to the risk of being divulged means to be as reckless as a man who would leave his home wide open. This is not just a mere comparison; it is the literal truth in certain cases. To permit the random circulation of secret data and information -- hence, to scatter them around -- means or may mean a waste of work, precious ideas, or valuable solutions. Anybody who does this proves that he does not know and does not properly value public interests, to say the least. However, nobody is allowed to squander away public assets! Such individuals have no place in our society, let alone in any activity that requires some degree of responsibility.

Therefore, just from the viewpoint of proper administration, one can say without fear of exaggeration that disregard for the requirements of order, discipline, legality, and particularly the protection of state secrets, cancels all other qualities and merits in life and work.

An expert, or person entrusted with certain management prerogatives may have good skills, professional qualifications, an organizing talent, or tact in negotiations; however, if he does not show a high awareness and revolutionary spirit in defending the major interests of our society, all his skills are for naught.

Combativeness -- a defining feature of communist behavior in all circumstances and an inseparable part of the civic spirit of each citizen -- must be resolutely shown particularly with regard to protecting the national wealth. The protection of state secrets is a key prerequisite of defending the national wealth, the socialist system, and the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Romania.

Our laws on the protection of state secrets regulate clearly and comprehensively the obligations and responsibilities incumbent upon the managers and working personnel of socialist units with a view to ensuring an effective protection of state secrets. These provisions ensure a full correlation between the reality of an increasingly more intensive participation in relations of international cooperation and the undisputed requirement for protecting national interests. The regulations for protecting state secrets are not aimed against anybody acting in good faith and in no way represent a burden for honest and mutually advantageous relations of cooperation; however, they do meet certain real prerequisites of life. There are regulations throughout the world of defending secrets and protecting secret data, technologies, and research results; likewise, there are strict rules concerning the manner of establishing contacts with foreigners and access to enterprises and institutions. Nowhere, in any country, is access to institutions and enterprises permitted at random, not even to one's own personnel, let alone to foreign citizens; and it is only natural that this should be so. Each enterprise, irrespective of where it may be, has its own statute, internal rules, and norms of internal order. Even the personnel of an enterprise have limited free circulation within the enterprise as well as limited access to sections or sectors other than the ones in which they carry out their activity.

Regardless of the specific nature of the place of work or the content of secret data and information, in the last instance one identifies the attitude of vigilance and maximum responsibility for observing our country's legal regulations with loyalty to the fatherland and people. Any trace of voluntarism, free interpretation, negligence, or superficiality concerning the observance of regulations on state secrets must be considered as dangerous as treason due to its possible consequences. Metaphorically speaking, one can say that each secret document is like a landmark on the country's borders. It does not belong to any individual or collective but rather to the fatherland, and one is responsible for defending that mark as one is for the defense of the fatherland.

The consequences of disregard for legal provisions may be equally serious, regardless of whether secret data were divulged through treason or through carelessness, negligence, and thoughtlessness. There is just one sure way to avoid such risks; namely, to strictly observe the law. The usefulness of one or another regulation may not be submitted to circumstantial assessments; the content of these regulations may not be the subject of random interpretation; and their importance should not be argued. All these norms are important, binding, and compulsory. This concept should always guide the activity of studying and mastering legal provisions regarding state secrets, a constant task of managers of socialist units, party bodies and organizations, and other public bodies and organizations.

This activity should not omit, nor should it just confine itself to an interpretation of the given regulations or other overall considerations about the concept of legality; it must cultivate and maintain a constant and lively vigilance both with regard to legal violations and to behavior and circumstances that can lead to infringements of the law. [paragraph continues]

For instance, each working man must realize that the carelessness or indiscretion that jeopardizes secret data is sometimes diffuse, unnoticeable, even immaterial. An indiscretion seems to dissolve itself in thin air the very moment it is uttered, as if nothing has happened. Still, a word once spoke begins to circulate and keeps doing so beyond anybody's control, without the respective chatterbox even knowing whom it may have reached and how it will be used. Educational efforts can point out various specious forms of chattering, such as when one commits an indiscretion to appear intelligent, competent, or hospitable. As many assumptions, so many mistakes! A truly intelligent person knows what and how much he should say and is able to choose between true and false friends. A truly competent person always bears in mind the interests that should be protected and is fully aware of the value of consistency and the risk of exceptions. A truly hospitable person welcomes visitors with good will, solicitude, and a desire to cooperate, but not with secret data "served on a plate," as the saying goes.

These are just a few examples regarding the concrete and convincing nature of educational activities aimed at observing legal provisions in the field of state secrets; the efficiency of these activities should constantly increase, up to the level of present requirements. As party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to intensify political-educational activity as a very important prerequisite for improving the working and management style in all sectors of socioeconomic life.

The Romanian people now have to cover a historically significant stage along the road of progress and advanced civilization and of building socialism and communism. The tasks established by the 13th RCP Congress require an exemplary mobilization of all working people's creative capabilities as well as the further strengthening of responsibility for the people's work and the national wealth. Order, discipline, combativeness, and exactingness in observing legal norms on state secrets and the laws, in general, are basic and law-governed prerequisites for the country's flourishing and decisive march forward along the road of progress and all-round development, for the benefit and happiness of our socialist nation.

INVESTMENTS AIM FOR 'INTENSIVE-TYPE GROWTH'

AU071110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1008 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/1/1987 -- The structure of investments to be realized in Romania in the current five-year period (1986-1990) reflects truthfully the orientation of the national economy toward the intensive-type growth.

Important resources are meant for geologic research, pursuing the increase of the reserves of crude and natural gas, coal, fuel for nuclear-electric power plants, ferrous and nonferrous ores, non-metalliferous substances.

Important funds will further go to crude extraction, for the intensification of the drilling of big-depth wells and of sea wells. The increase of extraction efficiency and the development through investments will be responsible for a production growth by 39.1 per cent of this branch by 1990 as compared with 1985. With coal the rise will be of 152 per cent, i.e., a production of 117.3 million tons.

For increasing the electricity generation up to 101.7 billion kwh in 1990, i.e., by 43 per cent more than in 1985, the programs worked out, including the programs of investments, stipulate the further expansion of the use of solid fuels, as well as the fulfillment of the program of building nuclear-power plants, so that the structure of generated energy should be continuously improved, with the consumption of hydrocarbons being systematically reduced.

The programs in force stipulate the achievement in this five-year plan of numerous energy objectives. The thermonuclear station at Cernavoda will start production, as well as a number of thermoelectric plants working on coal. Special attention will be paid to the carrying through of the program of capitalization for electricity of the rivers with small discharges, through microhydroelectric plants, and of capitalization of alternative energy resources.

In siderurgy the new investments are meant for the equipment of the productive units with rolling mills and extrusion installations of small capacity apt to turn out a wide range of sorts needed by the economy. The 20-20.5 million tons of steel to be produced in 1990 means an almost one ton of steel per capita, which will place Romania among the first steel producers in the world.

Machine-building will produce in 1990 by 68 per cent more than in 1985, with higher rates being recorded with the fine mechanics, optics, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment and elements. Worth mentioning is the fact that machine-building is to cover 75 per cent of the equipment stipulated in the investment program for the current five-year period and will double its exports.

Chemistry and petrochemistry direct their production toward more sophisticated processes of crude processing and a better capitalization of raw materials. Special stress is laid, through new investment projects, on the recovery of residue energy resources and a complex use of by-products. Likewise, efforts focus on the production of fine synthesis and small tonnage of the pure chemistry substances, on the production of catalysts, of auxiliaries for the textile industry, of leatherware and rubber.

The production of fertilizers, pestkillers and medicines will grow to cope with the requirements of the national economy. As a result of the investment efforts, of the other technical and organizational steps for increasing labour productivity, chemistry and petrochemistry are to produce by 62.5 per cent more in the last year of this current five-year plan than in 1985.

The investments funds earmarked to the building materials industry and the steps taken for achieving the planned technical and economic parametres, the production of this branch will grow by 37 per cent in 1990 as compared with 1985. [sentence as received]

All counties of Romania will achieve in 1990 a turnover of at least 80,000 per capita worth of industrial, farming, building, assembly, transport and other kinds of activities, including 50,000 lei worth of industrial production. The housing construction will continue at high rates. As many as 750,000 new dwellings are planned to be built over 1986-1990.

Agriculture and food industry are to reach high production levels by 1990: The 34.9-38.3 per cent of the overall farm production will be achieved through extension of the farmland, development of irrigations, and the employment of new, improved types of farm machinery.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU071005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 87 p 3

[Message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the Day of the Palestine Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee:

On the Day of the Palestine Revolution. I take particular pleasure in extending cordial greetings and best wishes to the Palestinian people, the PLO leadership and to you personally.

The RCP, the SR of Romania, and the Romanian people harbor feelings of solidarity and deep sympathy for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

Developments have revealed the need to make sustained efforts to promote dialogue and to take new initiatives and political-diplomatic actions to resolve the Middle East situation by negotiations and to solve the problem of the Palestinian people by recognizing their right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, by achieving a lasting and just peace, and ensuring the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all states in that area.

I want to express the conviction that, in the spirit of talks conducted in Bucharest, the relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP, the SR of Romania and the PLO will constantly develop in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Palestinian peoples and of peace and security in the Middle East and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU CABLES KIM II-SONG ON REELECTION

AU031759 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Dec 86 p 5

[Cable by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to DPRK leader Kim II-song on the later's reelection as DPRK president]

[Text] To Comrade Kim II-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, Pyongyang:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the SR of Romania, and myself personally, I have the particular pleasure of extending to you most heartfelt congratulations on your reelection to the high position of DPRK president.

I am fully convinced that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will further strengthen and develop in the spirit of the agreements reached during our meetings and talks, for the benefit of the Romanian and Korean peoples and of the overall cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace in the world.

I wish you, dear Comrade Kim II-song, a new and ever greater success in your highly responsible activity devoted to socialist construction in your fatherland, the Korean people's prosperity and happiness, and the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

LCY CC 'RELUCTANT' TO ADMIT IDEOLOGICAL CRISIS

AU070906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Dec 86 p 1

[Ivan Torov article: "What is the Key to the Crisis"]

[Excerpts] However heretical and pessimistic it may look, the day before yesterday the highest LCY leadership did, nevertheless, raise what could be regarded as an essential question; namely, whether under the prevailing conditions and with the existing organization of work and activities the LCY is capable of finding a way out of the crisis.

This dilemma, which was emphasized by Dr Radovan Radonjic in a polemical tone when he categorically asserted that the party was not able to implement its decisions, removed the veil from the fairly old puzzle whether, or to be more precise, why the LC is reluctant to admit that it is faced with a serious ideological and moral crisis.

It appears that the Central Committee has not fully exploited the opportunity to establish a precise diagnosis of its illness and, in this way to create clearer ideological paths for the reassessment of its own position in society and its crisis. It has not used this opportunity even to an extent that could be encouraging. One could in general say that it has used the tested method of work and attitudes to problems and events: It has established that they exist and then neither accepted nor rejected them; it has concluded that there are differences of views, but it has not done anything else. In other words, the whole very critical (and this not for the first time) and, occasionally, very polemical and, according to some assessments, unpleasant discussion, which lasted the whole day, will receive its epilogue as usual in the conclusions that the Central Committee will adopt at the "next session." [passage omitted]

This opportunity also existed after the 13th LCY Congress, but it appears, and this seems to be the assessment of the LCY Central Committee session itself, that "something" is still preventing numerous party leaderships from making the correct political and socially useful moves.

What is this "something"? Last Thursday it was repeated that this "something" is strong statist forces in both society and the party, that the LC has not freed itself (or does not weant to free itself from the bureaucratic embrace of old relations and ties with the state and the logic of authority, that republican and provincial monoliths are creating a colorful mixture of various ideological approaches and concepts as well as arguments among each other that federalization has not left the ranks of the LCY, despite the considerable uproar against it...

The question about who is to blame for the crisis in the LCY is often repeated. This question was dominant in a much noted speech by Vinko Hafner at the Central Committee's session. [passage omitted]

BORBA VIEWS SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, 'POLITICAL CRISIS'

AU061722 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 86 p 2

[Zoran Cicak Article: "Screen for Manipulation"]

[Excerpts] The phenomenon of the so-called new or alternative social movements is only one challenge of the political crisis which we have been forced to face.

As has been the case with other similar challenges, our reaction to this challenge has ranged from apologetic acceptances to the orthodox attachment of labels. However sincere and legitimate these reactions are from the point of view of their own social basis, they do not contribute toward solving the basic problem: specifically, directing the political system and its subjects in both a concrete and principled form toward the phenomenon of new social movements and toward organizing on the basis of a positive program of political action.

In analyzing this basic question, I believe that one should proceed from two basic working hypotheses whose value is of almost axiomatic quality.

The first hypothesis is that new social movements are, in themselves and by the aims embodied in their working programs, primarily the reaction of broad social strata, above all young people and the intelligentsia, to the chronic crisis of the political system, its perplexity, internal contradictions, bottlenecks, and obstructions. At the same time, there is one paradoxical fact: In the absence of a clear social assessment about these new social movements, the most open and the most tolerant toward this phenomenon are those social, political, and public workers who are the most ardent protagonists of those political solutions to the political system which we have marked a long time ago as the generators of crises -- consensus, economies by consensus, the territorialization of political power, etc.

Therefore, one can with complete legitimacy raise the question: Does the basis of some comments about new social movements recently made by some Yugoslav leaders not essentially support double standards? They support a concept which emerged as an answer to the path toward crisis in our society, while, at the same time, they strive toward recreating the same course of crisis in political practice. The second working hypothesis is the assessment that a huge majority of participants in the concrete actions of alternative movements, particularly young participants, has sincere, progressive, and socialist views and that there are no real reasons to doubt these views. [passage omitted]

If one analyzes the ideological content of the phenomenon of these new social movements, the first thing that strikes one is the fact that the platform of these movements is based on an illusory and explicit negation of all ideas and ideologies, while at the same time the movements are being determined precisely as kinds of political organizations and are based on the integration of values, i.e. as the systems of values of some social groups.

Considering that a long time ago the theory of society declared that there is not and there cannot be an ideologically neutral poiicy and political movement, it is clear that this illusory "renouncing of ideas" is essentially only a screen before society and the public. [passage omitted]

Another group of questions refers to the position and role of movements in a political system. Are the new social movements an integral part of the political system of socialist self-management in its widest meaning, or do they carry within themselves the ferment of negation and the abolishment of this system?

The answer to this question has already been given in part in the previous analysis. [paragraph continues]

It is difficult to believe that a political concept which does not have as its basis Yugoslavianism as an integrating factor, which is not founded on the workers class as the protagonist of political actions, and which does not apply the Marxist methodological system can be compatible with our political system. [passage omitted]

The best answer to the challenge these movements have sent to all of us is not, nor can it be, to ignore them, or attach quasi-ideological labels to them, or launch a new kind of "witch-hunt." We must seek and find the best answer by changing relations in society, relations with which we are all justly dissatisfied. In a word, we can find the answer to this challenge only by fighting so the program of ending crises is not a program of some kind of uncontrolled social movement, but a program of the Yugoslav Left as a conscious vanguard.

TANJUG CITES NEW U.S. PROTECTIONIST MEASURES

LD061926 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Washington, January 6 (TANJUG) -- Because of the enormous trade deficit and pressure from the Congress and the economy, the Reagan administration has introduced new protectionist measures which will affect for the most part the developing countries.

The U.S. Government had decided that as of July 1 this year eight developing countries -- Yugoslavia, Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan, South Korea, Argentina, Singapore and Hong Kong -- should be deleted from the list of nations which enjoy preferential treatment on the U.S. market, i.e. the right to export certain products to this market duty free.

Involved are the imports of about 190 products from these countries valued at about three billion dollars. The preferential treatment was given to developing countries as part of the general scheme of preferences in order to stimulate and facilitate their exports to the U.S. market.

That the decision has been abolished, it is claimed here without very convincing arguments that the countries concerned no longer need this kind of assistance, that they have achieved a certain level of development, and that their goods are "quite competitive" compared to other products reaching the U.S. market. One estimate has been made yet of the extent to which the measure will affect the exports of the eight countries but the tariff rates involved are known to be ranging most often from 5 to 7 percent.

So far as Yugoslavia is concerned, the decision relates above all to products of its wood-processing industry, above all the sale of about 60 million dollars' worth of chairs, so far exempt from import duties.

A number of U.S. analysts say that the imposition of protectionist barriers could be fatal both for the U.S. and the world economy, but it seems that these voices are not heard here now.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY RECEIVES ALBANIAN ENVOY

LD061734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- Nenad Krekic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, received a protocol visit today from Hysenaj Kujtim, newly appointed ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Yugoslavia. In the course of the talks that took place on this occasion some issues of bilateral economic cooperation were discussed.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE STATION CONSTRUCTION -- Ivanjica, Jan 6 (TANJUG) -- Japan's Mitsui-Nec company has won a contract to assemble the Yugoslavia three earth satellite station [as received] near Ivanjica. Companies from several countries entered bids in an international tender for the project. Two earth satellite stations, the Yugoslavia 1 and Yugoslavia 2, have already been built (?near) Ivanjica, providing Yugoslavia with telecommunication links with countries across the Atlantic and Indian oceans. The third satellite station will be directed towards the European Eutelsat satellite and improve links with European countries. The Yugoslavia three station, which will be completed this year, will cost around 10 billion dinars (22 million dollars). [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 6 Jan 87 LD]

SUKOVIC RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dr Mijat Sukovic, president of the foreign policy committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, today received Chi Chae-yong, newly appointed ambassador of the DPRK to Belgrade. They discussed relations between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 29 Dec 86 LD]